THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,326—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY—FRIDAY MAY 5, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6th May	ARABIA	7903	....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOMBA	10699
20th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9651
2nd June	PERSIA	7951	....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7932
17th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	...
24th "	DEVANHA	8092	MALWA	10883
1st July	HIMALAYA	6898	....	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
15th "	ARABIA	7933	....	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
29th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.

BERTHS — Carefully Selected.

STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.

HANDSCOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	7th May 1911
Elysia	6368	W. Robertson	20th " "
Macedonia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June "
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	21st " "
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	11th July "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	8th Aug. "
Elysia	6368	W. Robertson	21st " "
Macedonia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	23rd " "
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	9th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	4th Nov. "
Elysia	6368	W. Robertson	18th " "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 803	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1911.
b Kaesler	3,000	Schutt	15th May.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

St, Mellow Street, Bombay 1st April, 1911.

BLAKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	5th May	6 a.m.†	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon.	8th May	11 a.m.*	P D & C M.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	11th May	9 a.m.	via C. M.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
*Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI, KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 11th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Fortnightly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Wednesday, the 10th May, calling at Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, sailing on or about Monday, 15th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombass, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lalpoora," 3269 tons, sailing on or about 5th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

5th May, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Armand Behic	6,335	Guionnet	11th May 1911
Caledonien	4,130	Malbar	8th June 1911.
Sydney	4,118	Sellier	6th July 1911.
Salazie	4,147	.....	3rd Aug. 1911.
Ville de la Ciotat	6,378	X	31st Aug. 1911.
Australien	6,365	.....	28th Sept. 1911.
Nera	5,533	Casanova	26th Oct. 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	19th May 1911.
Ville de la Ciotat	6,378	X	16th June.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Agent.

Albert Building Hornby Road.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. Balduino	4,590	D. Magazzino	15th May 1911
R. Rubattino	4580	L. Macchini	15th June 1911
D. Balduino	4,580	D. Maganzino	15th July 1911

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

*Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 723; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th May 1911
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	16th June 1911
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2 Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3 Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kuala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States)	Shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F. M. States)	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar	Batavia	Yokohama
Penang	Sourabaya	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and under take general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application,

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES;

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 15,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	MANILA	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YLOILO
HONGKONG	PEKING	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India,

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.

I.—Dealers in Watches, Clocks and Chronometers.
II.—Jewellers, Engravers, Die Sinkers.
III.—Dealers in Precious Stones.
IV.—Manufacturing Gold and Silversmiths.
V.—Importers of Best Sheffield Sterling Silver and Electro-Plated Ware.
VI.—Opticians, Sole Agents for Dr. Menist's celebrated Spectacles and Eyeglasses, Glare Glasses, &c.
VII.—Sole Agents for Goerz' celebrated Trieder and other Binoculars for Field and Marine use.
VIII.—Dealers in Music and Musical instruments.
IX.—Importers of Pianofortes for the Tropics. Agents for Bluthner, Schiedmayer, Richard Lipp, Broadwood &c.
X.—Sole Agents for Napier Cars, 4 and 6 Cylinders.

MARCKS & Co. LTD.

BOMBAY & POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—
GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.
PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.
ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.
WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.
BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.
Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s 'ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.

THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES

MONGINI BROTHERS' MIXED CHOCOLATES

(Fresh made) in 1/2 lbs. and 1 lbs. cartons Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	CREAMS
MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	ALMONDS
MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	NOUGAT
MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	PRALINES
MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	PEPPERMINTS

KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
FRY'S CHOCOLATES
PETERS' CHOCOLATES
CAILLERS' CHOCOLATES
ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
SWISS MILK CHOCOLATES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

TEA AWARDED COFFEE

3

GOLD MEDALS

AT

NAGPUR, JALGAON & BROACH

EXHIBITIONS

FOR

SUPERIORITY PEARSE & Co. EXCELLENCE.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. R. H., Re. 1 Apply No, 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

FOR SALE.—OFFERS will be received up to 10th May 1911, by the Director, Royal Indian Marine, for the purchase of

THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE TUG "ELEPHANTA" with all Stores and Fittings that are on board of her on that date.

The vessel was bought as an iron paddle wheel tug in 1867.

She is 105' long, 15'-9" broad and is 127 gross tonnage.

Purchaser must remove the vessel from the Government Dockyard or moorings within 14 days of purchase at his own expenses and risk.

Dismantling will not be permitted in the Government Dockyard or at the moorings.

Twenty-five per cent. of purchase money to be paid on acceptance of tender; balance before vessel is removed from Dockyard or moorings.

No other stipulations than above are necessary.

Application to view the vessel and further particulars may be obtained from the Director, Royal Indian Marine.

The Director does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

WALTER LUMSDEN,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M. Dockyard,
Bombay, 10th April 1911.

NOTICE.

WAGON STOCK FOR EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the construction and delivery to the Eastern Bengal State Railway, during 1911-1912, of the under-mentioned WAGON STOCK and quotations may be made either for the Standard or Sheffield Twinberrow Type, or for both :—

	To be delivered at— Naihati	Sara.
27' 7" Four-wheeled Iron Covered Jute Wagons, 5' 6" Gauge ...	60	...
43' 0" Bogie Iron Covered Jute Wagons, Metre Guage ...	...	100
18' 0½" Four-wheeled Iron Low-sided Wagons, Metre Gauge...	...	23

2. The Contractor will be required to supply the whole of the material required for the construction of the wagons except wheels and axles, buffers, (complete, including buffer-heads, sockets, nuts and cotters) axle boxes, and bearing, draw and buffer springs, which will be supplied by the Railway.

3. The Broad Gauge stock must be completely constructed in the Contractor's yard and delivered at Naihati. The Bogie Covered Goods Wagons, Metre Gauge, must be constructed and delivered at Sara, one vehicle being put together with service bolts in the Contractor's yard, and passed before any finished parts are despatched to Sara. The Iron Low-sided Wagons must be completely constructed in the Contractor's yard and delivered at Naihati on Broad Gauge Trucks, the Wheels, Axles, Axle Guards and brake gear being removed to enable them to travel over the Broad Gauge lines.

4. Delivery of completed Wagons will be required to commence as soon as possible after receipt of the Wheels and Axles, &c., and the entire number must be delivered before the 31st March, 1912.

5. Copy of specification, formal agreement, tracings and form of Tender with full particulars of contract can be obtained at the office of the Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, on payment of Rs. 100 which will be returned upon receipt of a valid Tender.

6. Tenders, which must be enclosed in sealed covers, should be superscribed "Tenders for Wagons for E. B. S. Railway," and addressed to the Secretary, Railway Board, Simla. They will be received up to noon of the 31st May, 1911.

7. The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any Tender.

R. C. VOLKERS.
Secretary, Railway Board.

Simla, Dated the 21st April, 1911.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,

KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

JOOSUB HAJI JAN MAHOMED & CO..

"CHEAP JACK,"

TAILORS
AND
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS,
MAJESTIC HOTEL,
Opposite Apollo Hotel,
FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT
A SHAKESPEAREAN SUCCESS
"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE."
Beautifully colored and admirably acted.
"A MOMENT OF FOLLY"
A vivid pourtrayal of a scene in daily life.
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M. Prince in a very Laughable Scene.
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The property of H. Johnston, Esq., R. I. M. and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Sale TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p. m.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th inst., at 2-30 p.m (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 7, Queen's Road, Marine Lines, opposite the Church Gate Station, the very valuable and neatly design made to order dining, drawing and bedrooms furniture, rich glass and crockery ware by Treacher and Co., best platedware, dining table and chairs, sideboards and dinner wagons, blackwood chiffoniers, velvet lined new design drawing-room suite in 10 pieces, upholstered chairs, artistic cabinets, single and double mirror door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, one sweet-toned ebonized grand cottage piano and pianola, handsome flower vases rich table ornaments, oil paintings, figures, marble fancy pillar with basket, dressing and wash hand tables, one marble clock showing dates, months and phases of the moon, Jost radio fan, carved screen, brass and iron bed-steads, medicine chest, Singer sewing machine, real Chubb's safe with keys, fancy teapoys, easy chairs, fancy busts, writing desk, bronze figure time piece, Singapore and Hongkong made chairs, table and hall lamps, thermos flask silverware, one lot of books history of nations, beaded chicks, large and small ice boxes with refrigerator, Parsian carpets, new China mattings, copper utensils, one lot garden tubs and pots, zari, etc., etc., the property of Major A. S. Capper and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P M. (S.T.)
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Grey Arab, quiet in harness.
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The property of a deceased Parsee gentleman.
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On SUNDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by order of the executors of a deceased gentleman, in the compound of the late Mr. Hunsraj Curramsay at Hunsraj Lane, near Byculla Bridge, Byculla, the surplus stock containing 4 sofas, carved chairs, cupboards, wardrobes, one old harmonium, pier tables, cotton mattresses, marble top tables, charpois hanging chandeliers, bedsteads, one shigram and one phaeton, etc., etc.
The above is now on view.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 5th May, 1911.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, May 3.] [BOMBAY, May 4.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	81 9-16		1-16
do. Rentes ...	96	un	chgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..	96	un	chgd
do. Govt. Securities...	64 1-4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 9-16		1-16
do. 2 months' hence...	24 11-16		1-16
do. in New York ...	53 1-4		1-4
Exchange on London at Parir.	25-30		1-2
do. at Berlin...	20-45		8-2
do. at New York...	4-86 1-2	un	chgd
ount Bank of England Rate	3 p.c.	sinc	e
do. Short London	9th Mar.		
Bills, 3 months' sight.	2 5-16		1-16
do. Indian Bank			
Bills, 6 months' sight.	2 1-2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine			
Trade Bills...	3	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine			
Trade Bills...	3	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 3-4	un	chgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	2		1-8

Bar Gold ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver.—Business has been done at 1-16 under the fixed rate.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot ... Easier. Good business done.
Futures ... Steady.
East Indian ... .
Manchester ... Business very restricted.
Total Sales ... 12,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 400
Imports ... 1,000
Mid Americans ... 8·25—0·3
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 7-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
7·94	7·86	7·79	7·54	7·15
+02	+01	+01	+01	—01

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·97	6·91	6·89	6·89
—01	—01	—01	—01

New York Official noon call July 15-34 October 13-11.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	5,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year ...	5,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	Nil
Exports to Continent ...	2,000
Spot Cotton— ...	15-45 unchgd

Futures—Month of May 15-35 +04 } Advanced on favorable cables and declined later partially under realizing.
Futures—Month of July 13-10 unchgd

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton ...15 1-4 unchgd
Futures—Month of July ...15-38 unchgd
Do. do Oct. ...13-06—13
Closing Tone of Spot Cotton ...Quiet.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi ...34—3-8
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Done.
Red Karachi ...33 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...33 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—April-May.
Buyers &c.—Done.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South New Wales ...35+1-2
Do. Months—March.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 35 p.c. ex-ship... 44 unchgd
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 35 p.c. ex-ship., 46 3-8 unchgd
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...40+1-4
Do. Months—April-May—Sellers.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firmer.

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...70 1-4+1-4
Do. Months—May-June—Buyers.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Tone of Linseed—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...6] 1-2+1-2
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Value—Antwerp.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 11 3-4 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...5 3 1-2—Value. Quiet.

METALS—

Copper Brazilers ...8 6]
Yellow Metal ...d 6
Standard Copper G. M. B. ...25¼ 1-16

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal..... 10s.

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 35
" " Mutton Tallow ... 36-3
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Irregular.

ARRIVALS—

"King Arthur," "Gutenfels."

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags, ...13-3—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment ...July-Aug.
Tone—Market opened dull. Closed steady.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India 12 7 1-2—Nominal.
Do. Months of Shipments ...May.
Tone—Nominal in absence of business.
German Beet-root 88 p. c ...10-3—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...June.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
EARL & Similar Crystals C & F India ...14 2 1-4—Sellers
Months of Shipments ...May-August.
Tone—Small business doing at easier rates.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...12—Value.
Months of Shipments ...May
Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta ...May-June—10 9 3-4—Value.
Do do. June-July—10 8 1-4—Value.
July-Dec—10 6 3-4—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi May-June—10 11 1-4—Value.
Do. do. June-July—10 9 3-4—Value.
July-Dec—10 8 1-4—Value.
Fine White Java C& F Calcutta...May-June—12 0 3-4 —Value.
Do, do. ...June-July—11 11 1-4—Value.
July-Dec—11 10 1-2—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi May-June—12 2 1-4—Value.
Do. do. June-July—12 0 3-4 —Value.
July-Dec—12—Value.
General Tone—

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [4TH May, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
20 Boxes Sovs	15,00,000	Port Said	Chartered Bank
12 Boxes Ruins.	8,06,400	London	do
1 Box Sovs ...	37,500	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY, BY RAIL, on 2nd May, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	85	98,619
B B and C I Railway ...	44	52,272

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bengal is 7 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened steady, at 1s 4 1-16d T. T., Is 4 3-32d Demand, and Is. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight credits. There is little enquiry for Bank remittance and there are still sellers of T. T. at Is 4 3-32d. Private Bills have been placed at the above quotation for 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...Is. 4 1-16d. to 3-32d.
Demand Draft	...Is. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...Is. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...Is. 4 3-16d, June
Do. do Francs	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...134
Shanghai "	...178 1-4
Japan "	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 95 15-16 for Cash and 96 for the Settlement and has fluctuated slightly during the day. Little business has been done and rates close as under.

We quote :—

Cash	... Rs.	95 14 0
Settlement	... "	96 0 0

BULLION :—

Yesterday the closing rates for Bar Silver in London were 1-16 lower at 24 9-16 ready and 24 11-16 for delivery in two months. New York was 1-4 down at 53 1-4. The local market opened at 62 7-16 ex-duty for ready bars and closes easier. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs.	24 0 0
Australian " ...	...	"	24 0 0
Sovereigns " ...	...	"	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty	...	"	62 5 0
" 1st settlement	...	"	62 7 0
" 2nd Settlement...	...	"	62 9 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

There was little change in prices on opening this morning, the market being quiet, with no improvement in the demand for Old Crop contracts. Fine Broach May was quoted Rs. 356 and good Broach March 1912 Rs. 309. In the latter there was some business done on buying orders from up country during the morning, and the price advanced to Rs. 310. Fully-good Bengal January was also in demand at Colaba. New Crop rates close higher, and Old Crop is steady at our quotations.

For ready cotton there has been only a very moderate demand by exporters and mills.

QUOTATIONS :—

OLD CROP.

Fine M G Broach ...	...	Rs. 357-58 May
Do do Khandesh...	...	" 310 do
F G do do ...	...	" 298 do
Fine do Khamgaon-Akola...	...	" 319 do
Do do Bengals ...	...	" 306 do
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar...	...	" 361-2 do
Do H C Westerns ...	...	" 338 do
Do M G do ...	...	" 344 do

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	...	Rs. 311 March
Fully Good H G Bengals ...		" 249-50 January
Fine M G Bengal ...	...	" 275 "

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	...Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales ...	... 10,000 bales
Total Imports ...	... 4,700 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
7·92	7·84	7·77	7·52
—02	—02	—02	—02

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7·13	6·95	6·88	6·85	6·86
—02	—02	—03	—03	—03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is firm with a good demand.

We quote :—

Ready " ...	Rs.	12 0 0	B. T.
May " ...	"	12 12 0	B. T.

RAPESEED :—The market is quiet.

We Quote :—

Brown Delhi April-May...	Rs.	7 0 0	B. T.
Yellow Guzerat ready ...	"	7 13 0	B. T.
Brown Etawah ready ...	"	6 7 0	B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Bold White 35 p.c. ...	Rs.	52 0	0
Mimbara ...	"	53 0	0
Yellow Hinganghat ...	"	57 0	0
Black Kutni ...	"	44 0	0

CASTORSEED :—Tone quiet but steady.

We Quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	35 0	C
Forward	... Rs.	35 0	0

COTTONSEED :—Tone quiet.

We Quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	23 0	0

POPPYSEED :—Tone steadier. We Quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	9 14	0 B. T.
May	... Rs.	10 8	0 R. T.

GROUNDNUTS :—Tone steady.

We Quote :—

Bold	... Rs.	43 0 0
Small	... Rs.	41 8 0

MOWRASEED :—Tone steady,

July-August ... ... Rs. 6 15 0 B.T.

WHEAT :—The market is steady.

We Quote :—

White Delhi May Rs. 4 13 6 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,650
Bank of India	66 1-2
Eastern Bank	78
Indian Specie	51

MILLS.

Central India	1,695
David	576 1-4
Kohinoor	647 1-2
Manockji Petit	2,650
New Great Eastern	162 1-2
Standard	920

PRESS.

New Mofussil	845

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	129
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	170
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord. ...	230
Colaba Land and Mill	1,150
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	480

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	8,817 bales.
Wheat	28,317 owts.
Linseed	47,938 "
Rapeseed	19,497 "
Gingellyseed	142 "
Poppyseed	12,471 "
Groundnuts	4,374 "
Castorseed	3,942 "
Rice	14,197 "
Myrabollams	5,411 "
Cottonseed	10,231 "
Mowrasee	Nil
Gram	1,618 "
Joowar	771 "
Maize	118 "

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 29th April.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12 .....£ 17,133,330
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 29th April 1911, by Council Bills ..... a£ 2,771,533
Balance to be remitted from 30th April 1911 to 31st March 1912 .....£ 14,361,767

a Of this sum £1,333,330 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve for investment in Consols.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 28th February 1911 ...Rs. 1,26,717
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 7,593
Total earnings from 1st January to 28th February 1911 ... ...Rs. 2,95,423
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 12,657

AHMEDABAD PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 28th February 1911 ...Rs. 25,471
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 555
Total earnings from 1st January to 28th February 1911 ... ...Rs. 55,049
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 2,831

AHMEDABAD DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 28th February 1911 ...Rs. 10,051
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 166
Total earnings from 1st January to 28th February 1911 ... ...Rs. 21,197
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 1,464

AMRITSAR PATTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 15th April 1911 ...Rs. 15,000
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 8,550
Total earnings from 1st January to 15th April 1911 ... ...Rs. 1,24,645
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 59,166

CALCUTA MARKETS.

Various tea company reports just issued in Calcutta show dividends between five and eight per cent. Only Nahorjon and Mangaloai pay twenty per cent.

The market for Manchester goods continues to be quiet, with prices maintained or advancing. The local yarn market continues firm with a tendency of prices to advance.

The jute industry continues to be depressed with jute prices very strong and rising.

The gunny market is firmer, but the volume of business is still weak.

The share market as usual at this time is quite uninteresting.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 35 bales wool, N Khatao; 4 bales wool, R Putchand; 45 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 105 cwts. turmeric, M Jaiferbhoy and Co; 65 bales wool, D Nagji and Co; 13 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 22 bales wool, E Shiveg; 35 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 41 bales wool, Bombay Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—10,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—250 bales cotton; Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—10 bales woollen carpets, King King and Co; 1,000 cwts barley, Ralli Bros; 90 bales hides W and A Graham and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s— 100 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR HULL.

Buffalo s—50 bales hemp, Kiddle Riever and Co; 12,109 cwts cottonseed W Bacher.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Cumming s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 9 cwts Aopelate, Pheroze and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chyebassa s—400 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy; 55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat and 1,500 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 385 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

King Edward s—2,015 cwts myrabollams, W Bacher; 4,000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros; 200 cwts groundnuts, G Bhimji.

FOR HAMBURG.

Moltkefels s—222 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,187 cwts linseed, 800 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros; 16,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 105 cwts gum, T. Narsey.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—50 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy and Co; 400 cwts gum, J Narbheram and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Moltkefels s—12,000 cwts gingellyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 3,000 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

Bohemia s—50 cwts olibanum, R Damji and Co; 50 cwts olibanum, J J Narbheram and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ceylon Maru s—3 cases butter, M S Mistry.
Delhi s—100 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Chunilal Nandualabh, a cashier in a firm in the Fort and residing on the second floor of a house in Cavel, reported yesterday morning to the Police that some time on Wednesday night ornaments and cash collectively valued at Rs. 1,105 were stolen from a cup-board.

Rao Bahadur Dr. D. B. Dandeker of Benham Hall Lane, reports that on Wednesday there being the thread ceremony of his two sons, aged eleven and six years respectively, he placed on the neck of the younger boy a necklace of three strings of emeralds and pearls at 6 a.m. At about 1 p.m. he missed one of the strings from the necklace. In this string were emeralds and pearls of the value of Rs. 2,000. Mr. F. H. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner, and Superintendent Williamson proceeded to the place on receipt of the report at 9 p.m. last night and made enquiries up to one o'clock yesterday morning, but no trace of the missing string has been found.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Oadiz Tenerriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 4th May, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	3	11	33 a. m.	10	7
Teheran ...	4	11	5 a. m.	3	54
Suez	4	2	10 p. m.	0	43

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim Djedda Kassala without additional charge.(29-6-09).

Cable Zanzibar Mombasa right. (2-5-11).

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Banamachi, Itres, Huimanguillo, San Antonio, Cardenas, and Cunduacan Mexico will not be accepted until further notice. (24-4-11).

Bhamo Route to China interrupted beyond Indian Frontier between Manyuen and Tengyueh also between Tunhong and Manyuen. (1-5-11) (2-5-11) respectively.

Borasjpon reports line right to Ahwaz and Mohammerah. (2-5-11).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bastora.(4-5-11)

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.	100	100	14 p.c.	265
Bank of Bombay	500	500	13 p.c.	1642½
Bank of India	100	50	6 "	65½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	14 "	1630
Bank of Madras.....	500	500	12 "	1375
Bank of Burmah	100	100	7 "	136
Bank of Rangoon	100		6 "	100
Bank of Baroda	100	50	6 "	61
Eastern Bank	£ 10	£ 4	...	77
National Bank of India...	25	12½	12 p.c.	750
Punjab National Bank...	100	100	10	160
People's Bank of India...	50	30	3	83
Specie Bank	100	50	7	50½
The Bombay Mercnants Bank Ld.....	100	10	6½	9½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Credit Bank of India Ld...	50	10	Nil	9½
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 p.c.	£39
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	6 "	£19
Do.	25	12½	8 "	18-10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld.	$125	$125	£2	...

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Al'ck Ashdown & Co.....	100	100	6 p.c.	245
All India Ut. Co. Ld.....	100	20	5 "	12½
Bamankua	10	10	...	7
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p.c.	32½
Badham Pile	70	70	28·8	90
Baroda Tram. Co	100	100	4 p.c.	65
Bombay Burmah T Corpn	125	125	10 p.c.	545
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld. .....O.	£10	£10	Nil.	129
Do do. P.	£10	£10	6 p.c.	170
Bombay Ice Mfg.	100	100	...	18
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	850
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p.c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co. .....O.	250	250	8·10	280
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	285
Central I. M. Co., Ld. ...	10	10	3½	30½
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	10	100
Empire of I. L. A.....	500	50	20 p.c.	200
John Roberts and Co. ...	100	100	5 p.c.	205
Josts Fans Supply Co....	100	50	7 yr.	58
Kamp and Co.....	200	175	12½ "	172
Karaci Landing	200	75	12	115
Marcks and Co	100	100	10	107
Marsland Price and Co O.	100	100	4 p.c.	...
Do. do. P.	100	100	7 p.c.	...
Napier Hotel Co.	100	100	...	...
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co.	200	50	18½ yr.	285
Oriental Mining	...	...	...	6
Philips and Co.....	40	40	10 p.c.	35
Port Canning Co.	1000	1000	yr. 42	825
Shivrajpore Syn. etc. ...	10	10	...	16
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co.	100	100	5	105x
Soundy and Co.....	100	100	...	20 N.
Tata Iron Steel Co. D. Ld. P.	75	35	...	49
	30	30	...	95
	150	130	...	158
Thacker and Co.	50	50	25 p.c.	250
Telephone Co.....	25	25	yr. 1½	c.d.45
Treacher and Co.	500	500	yr. 30	517½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	5000
Albert (Karachi).....	1100	1100	45	900
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	65
Brcal's Cawnpore	200	200	6p.c.	170
Broach City.....	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	224	1230x
Godavery Valley.....	100	100	6	...
Harvey & Sabhapatty ...	500	500	40	500
Hindustan P. and M.	250	250	15	...
Hingalee	100	100	8p.c.	115
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	133
Jamna Gin. & Pressing Co..	1000	1000	70	700
Khangaum	400	400	9p.c.	330
Mahomedpura Cotton.....	125	125	7½	...
Mahuva	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Maamar Mfg.	250	250	15	310
New East India	1000	1000	75	950
New Mofussil Co.	400	400	60	845
New Berar...	500	500	40	535
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	650
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Parbhany	100	100	10	...
and	400	400	30	725
Sutal City	200	200	20	250
Volkart B. P. Co., Ld...	500	500	50	670
Wadhwan G. & P.	150	150	12	N

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 20	450
Alliance	1000	1000	...	35
Berar Mfg	200	200	...	130
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	40	140
Bombay Dyeing and M. Co.....	250	250	15	525
Bombay United	250	250	11	312½
Century	100	100	3	175
Central India	500	500	70	1675
China	1000	1000	...	700
Ohho Silk	500	500	20	475
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1132½
Coronation Mills	500	500	...	600
Connaught	300	300	...	180
Coorla	1000	1000	yr. 45	490
Crescent	100	100	4	60
Currimbhoy	1000	1000	...	835
Crown	500	500	20	500
David	250	250	12½	375
Emperor Edward	500	500	25	567½
Empress	500	500	...	150
Edward Sassoon Mill.....	200	200	nil	182½
Fazulbhoy	250	250	...	187½
Framji Petit	1000	1000	25	1295
Finlay Mills	250	250	10	225
Gold Mohur	500	500	yr. 20	200
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	420
Howard and Bullough ...	500	500	15	350
Hyderabad	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	...	75
Indian Mfg.....	1000	1000	...	356
Indo-China Mfg.....	1000	1000	nil	750
James Greaves	500	500	...	250
Jamshed Mfg.....	250	250	7½	142½
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	275
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	175
Khandesh	1000	610	25	775
Khatow Makonjee.....	1000	1000	45	725
Kohinoor	500	500	15	642½
Leopold	100	100	...	50
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1000	1000	yr. 100	1372½x
Madras United	1000	1000	80	2525
Manockji Petit	1000	1000	30	2660
Morarji Goculdas	1000	1000	100	2740
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	30	30	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	5	162½xd
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	20	715
Phœnix	100	100	6	77
Presidency	1000	1000	yr. 40	300
Queen	1000	1000	nil	100
Ripon	1000	1000	...	550
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	yr. 60	795
Sassoon Silk.....	500	500	yr. 35	575
Shoiapur	1000	1000	150	4250
S. Mahratha	250	250	15	130
Standard Mills	500	500	25	892½
Sun	250	250	nil	70
Swan	250	250	10	200
Swadesh	500	500	25	1040
Textile	500	500	15	840
Vishnu Cotton .....O.	500	500	nil	515
Do. ...P.	500	500	nil	605
Western India	1000	1000	25	340

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p.c.	612½
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	6 "	123
Sindh Light Railways Ld, (Mirpur Khas—Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	100	41-4 "	123
Do, Mirpur Khas—Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	"
Tapti-Valley Railway Co	00	500	4 "	480
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 "	123

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

COLENSO—MICKLEBURGH—March 20, at Myitkyina, Upper Burma, by the Rev Guildford Spring assisted by the Rev Setley, J Eric Colenso, Captain 7th Gurkha Rifles, to Mary Gertrude Mickleburgh, daughter of Francis Hunt Mickleburgh, Esquire.

DEATH.

FORSTER—April 27, at Kasauli, Sophia Theresa, the dearly beloved wife of Major W H C Forester, I.M.S.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Arrival of English mail steamer, 6 a.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Big Attraction. "The Grand National 1911." A fine sporting film.
Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p.m. Saturday nights, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

MAXIM : "A weak man is like a turnstile, he is in everybody's way, but stops nobody."

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Arabia" leaves Bombay harbour to-morrow.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, MAZAGAON.—The total number of patients treated during the month of April last was 2,524, the daily average being 84, new admissions, 672. Parsees 282, Hindoos 1,400, Mahomedans 621, Christians 212. 86 children were vaccinated this month.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Delhi" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-30 a.m, on Wednesday, the 10th instant. Parcel Mail for China closes at the New G. P. O., at 9-30 a.m., on the same day.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, L. Marques and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. "Katanga" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7-30 p.m., on the 13th instant.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. E. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regt., will play the following programme of music at 6 p.m., this evening :—

March.....Waldmere	.....Garry Losey
Valse .....Aure Foin	.....Waldteufel
Selection .....Il Trovatore	.....Verdi
Descriptive Piece, A Hunting Scene	...Bucalossi
Valse .....Phryne	...Isidro de Zulueta
Serenade .....Sizietta	...Von Blon
Selection .....The Casino Girl	.....Englander

BRUTAL MURDER.

At a special sitting of the Appellate side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar disposed of the appeal from a decision of Mr. E. H. E. Leggatt, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who convicted one Sidappa Ramappa of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

The case for the prosecution was that there were four brothers, the accused and Kallapa, and the deceased and Madhawapa. They were separated about two years ago

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain R Manley, sailed on Thursday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi and coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Shirala, 3,399 tons, Captain F R Gun-Cunningham, sailed on Thursday for Persian Gulf, &c, with general and same bottom cargo.

The steamer Birmingham, 2,512 tons, Captain J McCarter, sailed on Thursday for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer Patella, 3,501 tons, Captain J B Nesbit, arrived in harbour on Thursday from New York, March 27, with a cargo of Kerosene oil.

The B I S N Co's steamer Surada, 3,400 tons, Captain F Alton, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Rangoon 15th April, with a cargo of rice and one deck passenger.

The steamer Magician, 3,271 tons, Captain W J Harris, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Liverpool 28th February via African ports with ballast.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain H McDiarmid, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi via coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nurani, 2870 tons, Captain H J Cribbin, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

The steamer Nairn, 3,627 tons, Captain E Lassie, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Calcutta 22nd April, with a cargo of coal.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lawada, 2,124 tons, Captain J V LeGrand, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo.

The Japan Line steamer Ceylon Maru, 3,142 tons, Captain F L Pyne, will sail to day for Kobo, &c, with a general cargo.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart, 2,285 tons, Captain T Walker, will sail to-day for Tuticorin, &c, with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Bindu, 2321 tons, Captain H E Milton, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Delagoa Bay, 16th April with ballast.

The steamer Abyssa left Mombasa yesterday with cargo and passengers from Zanzibar and Mombassa, in East Africa, to Bombay via Mandvie and Porebunder and is expected to arrive here on or about the 15th instant.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Sphinx.....Comdr J Harvey R N.....Special Service Steamer
R I M S Elphinstone.....Lt Comdr A St C Bowden R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr N B Huddleston..... R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Capt C S Hickman ...Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 4.

Angus.....2320 Wakers .....
Brinkburn.....2422 Jelland .....W & A G & Co
Budrie.....1613 Jones .....B & P S N Co
Barenfels .....3419 Engelagi .....W & A Graham & Co
Clavercax.....2440 Taylor...W & A Graham & Co
Craigard.....2128 Barnes.....T Morrison & Co
Fazilka.....1698 LeGrand .....M M & Co
Gymeric.....2558 Williams .....E Tajbhoy
Hild.....719 Salyesen .....F F Campbell & Co
Lalpoora.....2124 King.....M M & Co
Lawada.....2124 Wellingham .....M M & Co
Magician.....3271 Harris .....W & A Graham & Co
Nairn.....3627 Lassen .....Bombay Co
Nurani.....2870 Crebbin.....T Morrison & Co
Patella.....3501 Nesbet .....Standard Oil Co
Persia .....4193 Haughton .....P & O Co
Shah Jahan .....2866 Ford .....Shah S N Co
Shi ala.....3400 Gun-Cunningham ..M M & Co
Surada.....3410 Alton.....M M & Co
Watsonga.....1699 Bawbor .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Chyebassa	3992	Wadge	Antwerp	1-5	M M & Co
B Buffalo	2583	Chelton	Hull via Karachi	12-5	J Finlay & Co
C & E Wildenfels	3559	Kuckens	Calcutta	4-5	W & A Graham & Co
G Saifi	502	Ahmed	Marmagoa	6-5	B & P S N Co
O Kanzler	2865	Schutt	Zanzibar	19-5	A S & Co
P Clan Stuart	2213	Walker	Malabar Coast	4-5	J Finlay & Co
Q Markgraf	2325	Thle	Zanzibar	5-5	A Strandes & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Clan Macnab	2932	Ridgway	NF NF	F & Co
2	Castalia	4031	Hamilton	Liverpool	7-5 W & A Graham & Co
3	Clan Cumming	3108	Gourlay	Liverpool	9-5 W & A Graham & Co
5	Moltkefels	3034	Schneider	Karachi	5-5 W & A Graham & Co
6	Homayun	2152	Mahony	Genoa	10-5 B & P S N Co
7	Bohemia	3305	Gillhuber	Trieste	16-5 A L S N Co
8	King Edward	2831	Dames	Antwerp	6-5 W & A Graham & Co
10 & 11	Delhi	4990	Bradshaw	Shanghai	10-5 P & O S N Co
12	Arabia	4098	Palmer	London	6-5 P & O Co
15	Ceylon Maru	3142	Pyne	Kobe	5-5 N Y Kaisha
16	Naddia	1944	Handcock	Genoa	5-5 W & A Graham & Co

M W D D

Viruwa.....2176 Remmett ..Rangoon ..6-5...M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels	Commanders	From
3	Lhasa	McDiarmid	Karachi, Apr 29
	Nurani	Cribbin	Calcutta &c
	Nairn	Lassie	Calcutta, Apr 22
4	Patella	Nesbit	New York, Mar 27
	Surada	Alton	Rangoon, Apr 15
	Magician	Harris	Liver, ool, &c
	Bindu	Milton	Delagoa Bay, Apr 16

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
4	Dumra	Manley	Persian Gulf, &c
	Shirala	Gun-Cunningham	do.
	Birmingham	McCarter	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Thursday :—

Steamer Lawada, LeGrand for Calcutta &c.
" Ceylon Maru, Pyne for Kobe &c.
" Clan Stuart, Walker for Tuticorin &c.

The following vessels began to load on Thursday :—

Steamer Buffalo, for Hull.
" Clan Macnab, for Liverpool &c.
" Magician, for Liverpool &c.
" Nurani, for Calcutta &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	From
4	Flamingo	Calcutta
29	Sardinia	Calcutta
May		
1	Clan Lindsay	Coast
	Clan Macneil	Galle
	Unta	Negapatam
2	Coconada	Bang on

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 3rd instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 5th May.

360. Musketry.—The Miniature Range, Carnac Road is open on Saturdays for practice from 2 to 5 p.m., until further orders.

361. Cadet Competition—The Ranges at Ghat Kopar are allotted for practice. Daily Post Cadet Competition on Monday, 8th and Wednesday, 10th instant. Competition will be fired off on Thursday, 11th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m., and Byculla, at 6-11 a.m. daily.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

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For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.
MARSHALLS BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg	5 12 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	4 12 2	" "
Cerco's Brilliant, 125 deg	4 8 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg	4 8 2	" "
Camel Brand 125° (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins
Elephant, 125 deg	3 10 0	" "
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

Bombay Gazette.

SPLENDID SERIES OF EIGHT

CORONATION ARTICLES,

By a Brilliant Triumvirate :—
The DUKE of ARGYLL
Mr. A. C. FOX-DAVIES
Mr. PHILIP GIBBS

We have arranged for the following series of Special Coronation Articles, which will appear in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, as follows :—

May 6th—The Royal Dynasty
May 13th—The Crown and Regalia
May 20th—Robes and Coronets for the Coronation
May 27th—The Hereditary Coronation Officers
June 3rd—The Coronation Ceremony.

By A.C. Fox-Davies, of Lincoln' Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Editor of Armorial Families and late editor of Dod's Peerage. Author of The Complete Guide to Heraldry, Their Majesties' Court, The Book of Public Arms, &c., &c.

N.B.—Mr. Fox-Davies is recognised as the chief living writer on Heraldry. His first brief was the Norfolk Peerage case, and he was paid a record first brief fee. He made his first speech in public at the bar of the House of Lords. He has been appointed one of the officers for the Coronation ceremony in the Abbey.

June 10th—Westminster Abbey : Its Glories and Eventful History

By Philip Gibbs. Author of The Street of Adventure, &c., &c.

June 17th } Modern Kingship
June 22nd } (Two Articles)

By His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K. T., Hereditary Master of the Royal Household, Scotland ; Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland ; Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 5th May, 1911.

RESTRICTION OF MISSIONARY EFFORT.

THE report of the Committee of the Church Missionary Society, recommending retrenchments, including the withdrawal of Missionaries now on furlough and the abandonment of further training of candidates, will be received with mixed feelings. People at Home, who have hitherto subscribed liberally enough, have lost interest in missionary enterprise, recognising that there is ample work for the evangelist in their own country; and having also arrived at the conclusion that the followers of other religions than their own, are not so dark and hopeless, as they imagined. Moreover, people in the West are less practically religious than their forefathers and the mission funds suffer in consequence. The Church Missionary Society has an increasing deficit, which it despairs of removing, so, apparently, failing the sudden awakening of some affluent individual there is no alternative but to restrict operations. India, among other countries, has reason to regret the decision, especially as the condition of the Church Missionary Society is but typical of that of other kindred organisations, for public apathy affects all. And the vast amount of good effected by missionary agency in India, is simply incalculable. Education has been carried into the most obscure places and medical relief to the most isolated villages through missionary effort. The assistance of missionaries has invariably been sought and volunteered in time of famine and pestilence, and even if we ignore their evangelical work, we cannot but confess that any curtailment of their energies in this country will be a decided loss to the community. We now only recall the utterances of Sir Frederick Lely, the other day in London, to illustrate the degree of their usefulness: ". here was Mulligan, Presbyterian missionary, who, when the head of the district was in sore need of strong men, volunteered to help and was put in charge of a thousand persons on a relief work, on whom cholera had already taken hold. There was Mawhinney, also Presbyterian missionary, who undertook a similar trust in the adjoining Native State of Sunth. Each of them took up his abode among the people in a hut like their own ; he restored order and cleanliness, he instilled some of his own courage and then each within a month of the other was stricken with the disease from which he had saved others and died the death of a Christian. There was Thompson of the Church Missionary Society, who had sole charge of a large district of Bhils in the Native States of North Gujarat. He was worn out with his heavy burden and he was seized with cholera when thirty-five miles away from the nearest European... They tried to carry him into head-quarters, but on the way he told them to stop under a tree and there he died... The blood of such men is the seed—and the sap of the Empire."

According to Sir J. D. Rees, Hindu and Mahomedan unite in giving the highest honorific title they possess to the English missionary, "who does not always imitate that tolerance." But the testimony of the Rev. Dr. Marks, who has spent his life in missionary work in Burma, goes to show that, even when reluctant to become Christians, the people among whom he laboured, implicitly trusted the missionary and had the best of reasons for doing so. Yet, although, it was admitted that the St. John's College in Rangoon, had done good service, Sir Ashley Eden, when Chief Commissioner, endeavoured to destroy it. Sir Ashley Eden wished to ruin the College "lest it should be a rival institution" to the secular college. Dr. Marks declared that it would never be sold to Government, but that it would continue as a Christian missionary college. That same spirit had gone on increasingly in Burma. No effort had been made to kill such colleges, but the authorities had tried to let them die. They had tried so to make a distinction between the Government secular institutions and the missionary institutions, that people should see the difference, with the result that the Christian missionary schools, which the people loved, had the greatest difficulty in maintaining themselves. We do not know that there is any complaint of similar discouraging friction in India, but we do not see how Government can be asked be assist missionary work as such. We are inclined to think that, if a really sober, earnest effort were made to show the people at Home the extent of the work performed by the Societies, a great revival would result and ample funds would be raised from persons who individually are indifferent to religion rather than from those who ordinarily subscribe to Christian missions as such. As the Rev. C. Haldon, writing in a current review, observes : "When we turn to the work of medical missions, we are surely touching a subject that ought to appeal to the practical minded man in the street. Will it be believed, that among hundreds of millions of our fellow creatures, there is no scientific surgery or medical assistance of any utility, save that supplied by missionary societies?"

Mr. Haldon was, of course, referring to other than Indian subjects. He declared that the diabolic treatment of life's common ailments are the subjects of many a missionary doctor's letters from abroad and testimony at Home. But he cites Dr. Pennell, a medical missionary, working among the Afghans, who tells of a raid made by border tribesmen of Tank, where was a medical mission. Afghans came down on the town before reinforcements could be obtained and looted it. Before they started operations, however, they set four men as a guard over the mission hospital, so that although, every shop in the town was looted, no harm was done to the missioner or his property. The incident, as Mr. Haldon observes, speaks for itself as to the beneficence and utility of medical missions. The fact is, he declares, the mission field offers the most splendid opportunities of philanthopy in the world. "It is here one finds the keenest and most widespread suffering. It is here that organised philanthropy finds scope denied to it in the lesser evils of homeland." The occasional indiscretions of missionaries in other countries and their excessive zeal have sometimes led to complications, but not sufficient to justify the curtailment of public support, and we trust that an earnest endeavour will be made to resuscitate flagging interest. The cessation of training work among candidates to our mind is the very last resort the Committee should have urged for the curtailment of expenses. His special training is the missionary's real hope of success. The Church Missionary Society has an income of four hundred thousand pounds—double what it was six years ago. And it seems to us that probably the addition of a few sound practical businessmen to the Committee would result in the discovery of a way out of present difficulties which would obviate any curtailment of operations.

ALL-INDIA CRICKET TEAM.

THE departure to-morrow of the All-India Cricket Team for England, to try conclusions with the elevens of the Old Country is an event without a parallel in the history of cricket. In the past, two Parsi teams have visited England, but they were only representative of a single community, and had no claim to stand for Indian cricket as a whole. On the other hand, the present team, is an All-India combination, representative of the best cricketing ability of the country. Apart from its sporting value, the tour is expected to do a considerable amount of good in other directions. Indeed, the one ideal, that has all along been kept in view by the organisers of the tour and which might without exaggeration be described as the prime motive of the tour, has been the promotion of friendly feelings between the people of the two countries, of bringing various classes more closely together. As the great cricket contests in a spirit of friendly rivalry between England and her colonies, are said to have served more than anything else to bind them together, so would the tour of the Indian team assist towards bringing the Old Country and her greatest dependency into terms of closer friendship. As will be seen from the fixtures which are published elsewhere, the team has an ambitious—some would be inclined to say, a too ambitious—programme set for them. Some of the critics in the Home papers have remarked that by arranging a programme such as this, the organisers of the team have set the team an altogether impossible task. But it should be remembered in this connection that the gentlemen who arranged the fixtures had other objects in view than mere averages. The visit to the Old Country will afford to the Indian players unrivalled opportunities of studying the methods of playing of the foremost representatives of the game, while on the return of the team to this country, the general body of their compatriots will not fail to grasp the opportunity of moulding their style on that of the members of the returned Eleven. Thus, the educational benefits of the tour should not be confined merely to the fifteen or sixteen players who are going to England, but will to some extent be open to the large mass of cricketers in this country. It was, from that point of view, desirable that a majority of matches should be arranged with first-class counties. The question of gate money also had not a little to do with the arranging of the fixtures. For matches with second-class counties would have failed to draw large numbers of spectators to the grounds. The organisers of the tour themselves do not expect the team to meet with more than a moderate measure of success. Any idea of defeating great cricket counties like Lancashire or Surrey has never entered their minds. The team is not going to set the Thames on fire, but it may well contain one or two surprises for those elevens who may expect to beat it without effort.

At this stage it would not be inappropriate to refer to the great services which the organisers of the tour have rendered to the cause of Indian cricket. One name—that of Mr. J. M. Framji Patel—stands out pre-eminent in this connection. He has been the life and soul of the whole movement, and it may be asserted without exaggeration that the tour would not have been an accomplished fact to-day, if it had not been for his unremitting exertions extending over two years. The departure of the team for England, suggests the question of an official English team for India. This has of late been keenly discussed in cricketing circles in this city. The visit of an English team to India would not be quite without precedent, for no less than three English elevens have toured this country in the past, the last of them to do so being the Oxford Authentics who came to India at the time of the last Delhi Durbar. All these teams were, however, unofficial, and Indian cricketers feel that their enterprise in arranging the tour of an All-India team at Home might be given some official recognition. Seeing how much the Home Country has already in hand for the next two years, it would be out of the question for a representative team to visit this country even if Indian cricket were sufficiently strong to meet it, but, a moderately good side organised by the M. C. C., would meet a hearty welcome everywhere, and would be of much assistance to the game. We, therefore, hope that the idea may be discussed with the Marylebone officials before the Indian cricketers leave England on their return, and that ways and means may be discovered to carry it into effect.

THE I. M. S. AND PROFESSORSHIPS.

A LENGTHY but interesting Press Note has been issued by the Bombay Government, containing the criticisms passed on the colleges affiliated to the Bombay University by a Committee of the Syndicate, which was appointed to inspect them. In dealing with Grant Medical College, the Committee again raises in a pertinent manner the question of the conditions of the appointment of the Principal and principal Professors. They once more object to a system which makes it possible that a successful principal should be suddenly diverted from the teaching branch of his profession to some other sphere of service, and they put the blame for what they describe as an anomaly on the system of confining all the higher appointments to the members of the Indian Medical Service. Government reply that in view of the qualifications which are demanded by such posts they consider they are most likely to be found amongst officers of the I.M.S., an attitude with which it is not very easy to quarrel on administrative grounds. The Committee, in fact, practically accepts that position in making its subsequent suggestion, for having registered a protest that several professorships might be opened to other candidates, they make a suggestion for ensuring the retention in their posts of members of the I.M.S., who may be given such appointments. They say : "We would suggest that members of this service, who are found to have attained to these special qualifications should be placed in a position to some extent detached from the ordinary line of service, and that any principal who has approved himself in his position as the head of a great educational institution, should be permitted to remain in it without detriment to prospects in the service to which he belongs. There should be room for his advancement within this chosen sphere as much as if he had followed any other line of medical service. In other words, the principalship or a professorship in a medical college should not, it appears to us, be regarded as a mere stage in a larger system; but as a position belonging to a system more or less complete in itself and offering as good prospects to capacity as any other line in the medical service. We consider that this principle is applicable not only to medical colleges but to all Government colleges which indent for their staff on any branch of the public service." In this we think there lies an idea to which Government might give further consideration. The subject of course is not a new one. Many phases of it have been discussed threadbare, but we do not think that perhaps as much attention as might have been profitably bestowed, has been given to this point in it. Government of course do not, unless they feel compelled, disturb a man in an important teaching appointment, but it is undoubted that the section of the Educational Service which is recruited from the I.M.S. would have greater stability and would be capable of better work if it became a distinct branch of the I.M.S., affording in itself prospects of equal advancement with those in other spheres of medical service.

To mention briefly, some of the other points which the Committee raised, these dealt mainly with buildings and suggested re-arrangements of class rooms. Though the Committee complain in a few cases and somewhat bitterly once or twice, a general tone of mild approval runs through their remarks and wherever they have offered serious criticism some measure of improvement has been indicated by Government. They have complained strongly of the lighting and ventilation of the students' quarters at Grant Medical College and of the accommodation at the Students' Hostel in connection with Elphinstone College. In both cases Government proposes to effect some improvement, although in the former case the number of the students who have taken rooms does not suggest that the trouble is very serious. Criticism is also made on the arrangemen's for science teaching at Elphinstone College, but Government apparently do not consider it necessary to do anything pending the establishment of the new Science Institute. Seeing, however, that it will not be for a long time that students will be able to use the new building, some effort might surely be made to improve the position by temporary measures.

THE R. I. M. S. "Dufferin," with the Indian Coronation contingent on board, will leave from Bombay on the 19th May, and reach Aden on 25th, Suez on 29th, Port Said on 30th, and Southampton on 10th June.

DURING the week ended May 2nd, 4½ chests of opium were removed from the Warehouse at Bombay, and were purchased one by the farmer at Wav, three for Palanpur, and the half for Dhrangandhra.

THE current *Bombay Government Gazette* publishes a new schedule of standards for Anglo-Vernacular schools in supersession of the existing schedule D. to the grant-in-aid code. It will be brought into force as the special books necessary for the curriculum are ready for issue standard by standard.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 14.

SHAKESPEARE BALL.

THE preparations for the Shakespeare Ball at the Albert Hall, which will take place on June 20, under the patronage of the King and the Queen, are going ahead, steadily, although the organisers of what will undoubtedly be one of the most attractive features of the Coronation season find that there is a great deal of work to be done. Already the first issue of 1,500 tickets of admission, including the buffet supper, at 30s. each, has been snapped up, and a new issue of tickets at £4 4s. each is now out. These selling freely. The Albert Hall authorities have strictly limited the number of admissions to 4,000, and there is no doubt that after the last ticket is sold, there will be many people clamouring for the privilege of going. When the rush of visitors for the Coronation occurs, abnormal prices are sure to be offered for ordinary tickets and boxes. The original price of the grand tier boxes was 20 guineas, and these have now reached the high figure of 200 guineas. Half the total number of boxes have been sold, and there now remain only four loggias, which are fetching 100 guineas each. The second tier boxes are now priced at 30 guineas, and the majority are sold. The object of the ball is to arouse interest in the Shakespeare National Memorial Theatre, to which scheme all the profits will be devoted. The stage will represent a lawn with terraces, and stuffed peacocks, in all their pride of spread-out tails, will stand under the trees, whilst arches of clipped yew will disclose a fascinating vista of almond trees in blossom and cypresses some 25 ft. high. Lady Arthur Paget's Henry VI quadrille, in which the Princess Henry of Pless, the Duchess of Westminster, and pretty Countess Zia Torby will dance, promises to be a wonderful affair, and the latest idea is that of Lady Maud Warrender, who means to start an Amazon quadrille on the lines of the Goddess quadrille danced at the Durbar Ball given a while ago by Mrs. Adair. At this ball none of the ordinary public will be allowed into the Albert Hall as spectators. The space they occupied at the Chelsea Arts Club Ball in the balcony will now be at the disposal of the dancers, and transformed into a lovely old Tudor garden, will be an ideal place for sitting out.

NURSES IN CONFERENCE.

Yesterday's sessions of the Nursing and Midwifery Conference, which has attracted large gatherings to Vincent-square during the week, provided some interesting discussions. Dr. R. Murray Leslie addressed himself to the question whether race degeneration could be arrested by eugenics a subject which, he said, had never before been treated at a conclave of nurses, but which particularly concerned the women of this country. It was self-evident that no nation could hold its own if the bulk of its citizens were lacking in physical, moral, or intellectual force. The prevalence of neurasthenia was generally followed by fads, and the presence of fads generally indicated reaction against the civilisation which had been hitherto in existence, and was a symptom of degeneracy. It was satisfactory to notice that to-day the presence of this evil was becoming more and more recognised. The lecturer questioned whether the amelioration of social conditions would ever become the panacea for all social evils.

WHAT NERVES ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR.

At a later session, Dr. Edwin Ash dealt with the subject, of the care of the nervous. He remarked that unhealthy nervous irritability was responsible for many of the squabbles which disturbed domestic peace, and ended so frequently in the police-courts for a certain class, and in the divorce courts for some other folk. There were thousands of cases of this kind, the proper place for which was the consulting-room of the nerve specialist rather than the public courts. In many instances "bad temper" was really a disease, as also were such conditions as sulkiness, sudden rudeness, abruptness of manner, and so forth. If this were more generally understood, people would be more inclined to settle their differences amicably than they often were. If a husband was persistently unreasonable, or a wife irritable beyond endurance, the aggrieved party might certainly advise the offending one to see someone about his or her "nerves" before resorting to more drastic measures.

SYMPATHY.

Owing to this prevalence of nervous disorders, the speaker urged that nurses should thoroughly understand nerve-cases. The constant cry of patients was, "Send me a nurse who will understand me." That meant understand not merely the technical duties of nursing, but the patient's temperament and inmost feelings at the time of illness. The nurse must not attempt to overawe the patient ; her duty was to combine the right amount of authority with the right amount of sympathy. Of all the 800 or more drugs and preparations in the British Pharmacopœia, not one was really a "cure" for a disorded nervous system, and so they had to rely upon a series of measures in which the nurse could play a very important part—rest, suggestion, electricity, and massage.

CHINESE WOMAN DOCTOR.

A personality of remarkable interest has been in London, during the week, in Dr. Yamei Kui, the first Chinese lady to obtain a medical degree in the Western world. She has enjoyed a warm welcome from the medical women here, of whom a number including Dr. Dickinson Berry, Dr. Helen Webb, Dr. Helen Bourchier, and Dr. Ettie Sayer, entertained her to dinner at the Lyceum Club one evening. Her visit will terminate next week, as she must return to resume her duties, but she has taken advantage of the time at her disposal to see the new Hospital for Women and the London School of Medicine as well as the British Museum, whose examples of early Chinese art make strong appeal to her. Dr. Yamei Kui went more than sixteen years ago to New York, with the idea of studying science. The medical profession seemed open to her, and she directed all her thoughts to entering it, with the result that she passed all her examinations with credit at the Women's Medical College, which since then has been merged into the Cornell University. After taking her degree, she practised for a short time in Japan, but her distinctions attracted the attention of her own Government, who placed her in control of their own medical department for women in North China. Here she soon opened a hospital at Tientsin and several dispensaries, and she began as soon as possible to train native women as nurses. Her work in this direction has been remarkably successful, and at this moment she has left some thirty-six following out, under her assistants, the course that she has laid down for them. A particularly promising young Manchu lady who has been studying for the medical profession under her, has just entered for the Johns Hopkins University course, and so great has been her influence in China, that no fewer than forty-four are endeavouring to emulate her example by studying in America, while there are some thirty here, two of whom are at the School of Tropical Medicine, where great things are expected as to their future careers.

A CHINESE WIFE.

The Chinese wife holds a very important place in the household, and Dr. Yamei Kui drew an amusing picture of the men from the West in earnest conversation with dignified officials upon matters of politics concessions, and commerce, little thinking what had been the influence of the unseen women upon the ultimate results. It was also true the wife could, at times, be tyrannical, and the henpecked husband, was, by on means, unknown. Indeed, there is a delightful story at his expense which Dr. Yamei Kui told with a keen sense of humour. Three such unhappy men found a little hiding-place in a temple where they were wont to meet and discuss their troubles in this and other directions. It was discovered, however, by a boy, who thought he would have some fun out of the situation, and one evening burst in upon them, saying, with all due from of politeness, "There are three venerable sisters-in-law approaching with broomsticks." Two fled in all haste, but the third did not follow. At length, when the pair came together again, they thought they would inquire of their friend how he screwed up his courage to remain. But when they came to him they found the terror had been too much, and he was dead! Then touching once more the serious note, she said that the Chinese women were not entering into competition with the West. They would keep their own ideals, with which the beauty of service was deeply entwined, and that they would render to their country and to humanity.

SOCIETY THEN AND NOW.

How remarkable are the changes which have taken place in society during the last fifty years, may be gathered from Sir Algeron West's comments in "One City and Many Men." Early in Queen Victoria's reign," he says, "people at large country houses used to go into breakfast arm-in-arm, and no lady ever walked with her husband except "bras dessus, bras dessous." Friends always walked arm-in-arm, and the country neighbour always made his entry into a party arm-in-arm with his wife and daughter. . . Lady Granville once remarked that in her younger days nobody in polite society ever mentioned their poverty or their digestion, and now they had become the principal topics of conversation ; and if society was then vigilant in ignoring all allusions to money and commerce, we have now gone far in the contrary direction. Everybody quotes the price of stocks and shares, and I have lived to see the day when a youthful scion of a noble and distinguished house produced from his pocket at dinner a sample bundle of silks to show how cheaply they could be bought at his establishment.

WOMAN'S VIRTUES.

A French paper has been asking its readers, "What is the most excellent thing in woman?" Goodness comes first and Orderliness second in point of popularity. Yet a passion for orderliness, when carried to excess, may make a woman, like Carlyle, "Gey ill to live with." A wife whose mind is entirely concerned with cushions placed at just the right angle, and to whom a speck of dust is a torture, is not a particularly stimulating helpmate. The house of an excessively orderly woman may be little better than a prison. Physical comfort is carefully looked after, but the soul suffers in the process. It may be argued that disorderly surroundings are bad for the soul. So they are, but not any more so than a too great insistence on order.

A CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

Mr. Herbert A. L. Fisher, of New College, Oxford, seems now to be generally recognised as one of the authoritative historians of the younger school. Several important books already stand to his name ; he is one of the three editors of the newly-inaugurated "Home University Library" ; and Messrs. Methuen and Co. will publish, towards the end of the month, a new and somewhat elaborate monograph from his pen. This work, "The Republican Tradition in Europe," is founded upon a course of lectures which Mr. Fisher recently delivered at the Lowell Institute, Boston, Mass. It discusses, in a broad-minded fashion, the mediæval theory of government, the republics of Italy and Holland, the policy of the English Commonwealth, and the ideals of the French Revolution. There is a wide field here for comparison, and its borders are further enlarged by an examination of Republican movements in Germany, Italy, Spain, and Norway, with special reference to the decline of European Republicanism during the last sixty years.

Ano her Wykehamis', and contemporary of Mr. Fisher, appears in the library list this month, in the person of Mr. George Montagu Harris, who is now secretary to the County Councils Association of England and Wales. His book, which is to be published by Messrs. P. S. King and Son, deals with "Problems of Local Government," a subject upon which Mr. Harris's official studies enable him to speak with special knowledge. The first part of the work consists of a survey of the proceedings at the first International Congress on the Administrative Sciences, which was held at Brussels, in July, 1910. Mr. Harris passes in review the numerous papers read at that Congress, and analyses the discussions which followed. Among the topics debated are "Local Government Areas," "Powers and Duties of Local Government Authorities," "The Protection of the Private Individual" and the probable future of the whole movement. The second part of the volume contains in full the papers which were submitted to the Congress through the British Committee.

Poet, essayist, and biographer, Mr. Arthur C. Benson, has more than the average consolation of the literary career. It is perhaps in the last named of his qualifications that he is least well known ; and yet the few biographies which he has written are rich in the best kind of intellectual interpretation. His little book on Tennyson, in particular, is a model of its class, enshrining much riches in a little room. Mr. Benson has now written a biographical study of Ruskin which Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co. will bring out immediately after Easter. The critic has here a subject comparatively unexplored, and Mr. Benson's skill in building up a study in personality should find good material in the analysis of Ruskin's complex character.

Builders declare that their trade is suffering from acute depression just now, though no one would imagine it who has taken stock of the forest of scaffold-poles arising in the pleasant meadows on every side of the outskirts of London. Some home truths about the business are, in any case, likely to be revealed in an interesting work on "Building in London," by Mr. Horace Cubitt, which Messrs. Constable and Co. have nearly ready for publication. Mr. Cubit, who comes of a family highly respected in the building trade, was formerly on the architectural staff of the London County Council. His book deals not only with building laws and regulations, but with the proper cost of the work in and around London, and the rating and valuation of London property generally.

Mr. T. N. Lele of Gwalior has published a Hind book entitled "Chund Zururi Nasihaten" (or "A few necessary instructions.") He has written this book solely for the benefit of such young people as have entered or are likely to enter the higher grades of service in Native States. The Gwalior Darbar has patronised the work by paying for its publication. All the instructions contained in it are based on personal experience gained during 24 years' service, which has afforded special opportunities of observing the habits, the methods of work and the common feelings of the class of young Indian gentlemen to whom the book is addressed. The object of the book is to help towards the formation of the character of young officers, by imbuing them with a notion of public morality and bring home to them the responsibilities attached to higher officers. A few hints are given on official procedure and the conduct of daily routine, and attention has been drawn to the pitfalls scattered over the map of official life. No book in Hindi treating with the subject. It will not be denided that with a few exceptions, the administration of Native States is still extremely backward, in spite of their having had before their eyes the model of British administration for much more than a century. The only reason of this backwardness is the want of education amongst those responsible for carrying on the administration. This want of education at once accounts for the many evils attending the administration of States, namely disregard of the laws, neglect of procedure and the absence of moral qualities in the common run of functionaries. Usually, a first grade Thanedar in a State will not bear comparison with a Constable in British India, much less a Dewan with an ordinary Deputy Collector. This state of things naturally creates an atmosphere of chaos and corruption ; and because this is the reputation which the States have acquired, no man of integrity and ability is found too keen on associating himself with their administration, in spite of high emoluments and perquisities. Those who seek service in the States are either men not too much troubled by scruples, or else men fresh from the Indian Universities, with no particular bent or resource. For such men it would, of course, be idle to expect any organisation or even improvement in the tone of administration. Here there is an opportunity for the truly philanthropic. People brought up in the best traditions of British administration, should on retiring, seek service in the Native States, if only to give to them the benefit of their knowledge and experience. It would undoubtedly involve a sacrifice of comfort, of well earned rest and possibly of money. But the task is for the unselfish, and for such the sacrifice is not too much. The people

VETO BILL PREAMBLE.

PASSES COMMONS WITHOUT DIVISION.

House Committed to Reform of Lords.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 3.

The House of Commons took up the preamble of the Veto Bill, which promises the future reform of the House of Lords.

Mr. Barnes moved the deletion of the preamble from the Bill. The House of Lords, he said, was not justified in any form. He thought the Government would have taken a lesson from the Opposition, whose reform schemes had resulted in the sowing of dissension in their ranks. He thought that the amendment voiced the opinions not only of the Labour Party, but of the vast masses of men, behind the Government. (Some ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Asquith said that the Veto Bill was a necessary preliminary step, but was not a complete solution of the problem. They could not rest content with a second chamber as at present constituted. In regard to a single chamber, he was satisfied that in the interests of this, and of any other democratic country, a second chamber was desirable, provided that it were properly constituted, clothed with definite, but limited functions, in no wise competing as an organ of the popular will with the elected representatives of the people, and invested with functions of revision, consultation and delay.

The Government considered it an obligation, time permitting, to propose to the present Parliament, a scheme for the reform of the House of Lords, under the Veto Bill. A Liberal Government was seriously handicapped, owing largely to the composition of the House of Lords. If a Conservative majority were returned, their legislation would pass through the House of Lords on oiled castors, without safe-guards.

Argument from the Dominions.

Mr. Balfour admitted that consultation, revision and delay ought to be the main functions of the House of Lords, but he deprecated the idea of the House of Commons, by whatever majority, and in whatever circumstances of stress and excitement, holding the destinies of the country in its hand. He quoted and endorsed a statement of Mr. Barnes, that the elected second chambers of the dependencies were more obstructive than a hereditary House of Lords, and declared that that argument made mincemeat of many arguments against the House of Lords. You must, he said, alter the constitution of the House of Lords, but not make it completely representative, which would mean two co-equal chambers.

Mr. Barnes' amendment was rejected by 218 votes to 47. The Unionists abstained from voting.

The preamble was then passed without a division, and the motion to report the Bill to the House was adopted by 265 votes to 147.

The Budget.

LONDON, MAY 3.

Mr. Asquith announced that Mr. Lloyd George hoped to introduce the Budget on the 15th instant.

EXCAVATION AT JERUSALEM

The Populace Aroused.

LONDON, MAY 3.

A British exploring party has been for the past two years excavating in Jerusalem, working according to a secret cypher, for the purpose of discovering the tombs of the Kings of Judah, and possibly King David's treasures, and found that a particular spot, which they desired to approach was only accessible from the Mosque of Omar. They appear to have gained admission to the mosque at night, it is alleged, by bribing the attendants. The affair leaked out and produced popular excitement, accompanied by demonstrations in the streets. Appeals were made to Constantinople, and the Government promised an enquiry. The populace were then appeased.

The excavations were conducted throughout with great secrecy, but in a most scientific manner with up-to-date machinery.

The work centred round Mount Moriah, which is already honeycombed with rock-hewn passages.

It is hoped to discover the golden doors of the Temple of Gold, and the implements of its ritual.

KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The King and Queen of the Belgians have left for Brussels. The Queen is still suffering from inflammation of the ear, and requires to take care.

A MAN, a woman and a boy were found murdered yesterday near the Peale Garden, Bhavnagar, the victims were Garacias. The murderer has taken refuge in a gutter and the police trying to hunt him out.

THE class composition of the Indian Coast Artillery (exclusive of the marine lascar establishment at Bombay) has been fixed as follows:—Half Punjabi Mussalmans of classes now enlisted by other branches of the Artillery. Half Hindus of the Punjab consisting of Rajputs, Brahmans, Jats and Dogra Jats, Ahirs and Gujars.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

Major Bremond's Hard-Pressed March.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, MAY 4.

According to despatches from Fez, dated April 28th, Major Bremond arrived there on the evening of April 26th, after four days' continuous, but victorious, fighting. He lost thirty killed and missing. He left the tribes in the rear unsubdued, and the road to Tangier remains cut.

Maghzen now has four thousand regulars and three thousand irregulars at its disposal, and is preparing for a sortie and an advance to Meqninez.

LATER.

Immediately Major Bremond arrived at Fez, the Sultan's troops, thus reinforced, made a sortie and attacked the enemy until nightfall, inflicting heavy losses and forcing them to retreat. Foodstuffs and ammunition are still urgently required.

The advance of the French flying column and Mahalla commanded by French officers has been disappointingly delayed owing to commissariat difficulties.

THE CORONATION.

Sir W. Laurier will Attend.

OTTAWA, MAY 3.

It has been arranged that the present session of the Canadian Parliament shall terminate in a fortnight, enabling Sir Wilfrid Laurier to attend the Coronation and the Imperial Conference.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier leaves Quebec on the 12th instant and an extra session will be held in September, when the debate on the Reciprocity Bill will be resumed.

General Botha's Light Heart.

CAPE TOWN, MAY 4.

In an interview with Reuter's representative, on the eve of sailing for London, General Botha eulogised the spirit animating all parties in the Union Parliament, especially the complete absence of racialism. He was going to England, he said, with a light heart, knowing that he represented all sections of the South African community at the Imperial Conference.

THE ALBANIAN REVOLT.

Tusi Relief Force Driven Back.

CETINJE, MAY 4.

Five battalions under Ekem Pasha, marching from Gusinje to Tusi, were attacked by Albanians in a narrow defile, and suffered severely. They were compelled to retire, after which the insurgents attacked Tusi again.

THE CHINESE RIOTS.

Situation not Serious.

LONDON, MAY 3.

In the House of Commons, Mr. McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, stated that the Commander-in-Chief of the China station had telegraphed that the situation at Canton was not serious, and no further protection was required.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS IN MEXICO.

EL PASOS, TEXAS, MAY 4.

The Mexican insurgent leader, Senor Madero, has met Senor Carbajal, the Federal peace envoy, and has arranged the preliminaries for peace negotiations.

THE SPEAKER'S SILVER WEDDING.

Presentation by House of Commons.

LONDON, MAY 3.

In the Lobby of the House of Commons, to-day, on the occasion of the Speaker's silver wedding, Sir Edward Grey, on behalf of Mr. Asquith, who was absent, owing to the death of his sister-in-law, Lady Ribblesdale, presented Mr. Lowther with two silver salvers, and Mr. Balfour presented Mrs. Lowther with a diamond pendant.

Mr. Redmond and Mr. Macdonald were present, and the four leaders paid a tribute to the Speaker.

All parties subscribed to the testimonial.

POLO IN AMERICA.

Britishers Puzzle the Crowd.

LAKEWOOD, MAY 4.

A mixed Anglo-American polo team beat the regular British team here by 6½ goals to six. The play and the score surprised the spectators, who could not determine whether the British team were hiding their form or not.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The death is announced at Hamburg of Herr Adolf Woermann, head of the Woermann line.

The death is announced of Eleanor, the Duchess of Northumberland.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

Conference at Baltimore.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BALTIMORE, MAY 4.

President Taft, opening the third National Peace Conference, said that arbitration between Britain and America would only be a step in the direction of universal peace. It was well to realise the difficulties of attaining the latter owing to the suspicions of other nations. He emphasised the fact that Americans were not desirous of territorial aggrandisement.

LATER.

President Taft declared that the American people would not permit their Government to take any territory if it wanted to or to interfere with foreign Governments or peoples, except to aid or to maintain peace and order on their own borders.

The President continued: "We know the horrors and burdens of war; we would have none of them. We need no more territory, but have attained great prosperity. Therefore, on the United States falls the burden of helping the nations who are unable to help themselves."

AUSTRALIAN REFERENDA FAILURE.

Labourites' Complaint.

SYDNEY, MAY 4.

The Labour journal, *Worker* accuses New South Wales trusts of contributing £100,000 to the campaign fund against the Referenda and charges some Labourite members of State Parliament with treachery.

OIL TRADE IN THE EAST.

Two Big Companies to Amalgamate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

With reference to the fight for supremacy between the Standard Oil Company and Asiatic Petroleum Company to control the oil trade in the East, the *Englishman* learns from a well-informed quarter that the two concerns have come to the conclusion that they have been playing a losing game long enough and there is every prospect that an amalgamation will soon be formed, as a number of important officials of the two companies have been summoned to a conference, which, it is said, will be held in New York towards the latter part of this month.

BOHRA HIGH PRIEST AT SURAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, MAY 4.

His Holiness, Sardar Sayadna Abdulla Badruddin, High Priest of the Bohra Community, after a long tour comprising visits to Ujjain, Indore, Karachi, Delhi and Agra, and to the Agent to the Governor-General at Indore, the Commissioner in Sind and other officials, started from Jaipur by the Punjab express. He halted yesterday night, at Ankleshwar, where, at the request of the Jamat, this morning, he went to the Masjid for prayers. He then started by special train and arrived at Surat, after eight o'clock. The platform was very crowded with Bohras and a band was in attendance and rockets were fired as a salute. After receiving the Mullanjisaheb, he drove away in a carriage, escorted by four mounted police. Along the route, the roads were decorated with bunting and arches. His Holiness then visited the houses of various leading members of the Bohra Community.

DEATH OF DR. SYED ALI BILGRAMI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH MAY 4.

A telegram from Hardoi reports the death of Dr. Syed Ali Bilgrami of heart failure. The trustees of the Aligarh College have passed a resolution of condolence with the family of this distinguished man.

[Shamsul Ulama Syed Ali Bilgrami was born in 1853. He was educated at Canning College, Lucknow, at Patna College, Bankipur, at Thomason College, Rurki, and afterwards in England. He was a Master of Arts of Cambridge University, also LL. B. and Litt. D. of Calcutta, and a gold medallist in Law at Calcutta University. He went to Europe in 1876, there joining the Royal School of Mines in England and obtaining the Murcheson Medal in Geology. On his return to India, he entered the service of H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, and rose to the position of Secretary in the Departments of Public Works, Railways and Mines, with a seat on the Board of the Nizam's Railway. He held this post for ten years, until he retired in 1901 and returned to England, where he became a lecturer in Marathi at Cambridge University. He was prominent in the educational world of India, and in 1891 received the title of Shamsul Ulama from Government in recognition of his Arabic learning. From 1890-2 he was Examiner in Sanskrit in the University of Madras.

He published the following books:—Civilisation of the Arabs (translated from the French); Manual of Medical Jurisprudence; Monograph on the Book of Kalila and Dimna; the Educational Value of Persian and Sanskrit; A Guide to the Cave Temples of Ellora; and the Geology and Economic Minerals of Hyderabad.]

SAVED FROM THE GALLOWS.

Death Sentence Reversed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 4,

The Judicial Commissioner has reversed the order of the Sessions Judge of Fyzabad sentencing Rahim Sahad, a Brahmin, who was charged with the murder of a relative to death. After hearing counsel, the Court gave the appellant the benefit of the doubt and ordered him to be acquitted and discharged.

WEEKLY PLAGUE REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 4

The total plague mortality during the week ending 29th April totalled 33,163 against 37,695 for the previous week. The Punjab contributed 17,281 deaths of which the Delhi Division was responsible for 325 deaths and Delhi City 27 deaths.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

Calcutta Reception Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

The Calcutta Royal Reception Committee have drawn up a provisional programme for the Oriental Pageant. It consists of four processions the first of which depicts an episode from the Hindu epic "Ramayana." It will consist of a state car drawn by gaily caparisoned horses followed by an army of citizens, rakshasas and a troop of monkeys. It will show the state entry of Rama Chandra into Ajudhya after his exile.

The second procession is selected from the Mahabharat. It depicts the state entry of Arjuna to Kurukchetra with Sree Krishna as his charioteer. Horses and a state chariot with four warriors in the costume of their times, followed by soldiers, make up the procession.

Aurangzebe's march to Kashmir furnishes the third subject for the pageant. It shows the Great Mogul at the height of his power. Elephants, camels, horses, cannon, standard-bearers, cavalry, infantry and the whole paraphernalia of a royal camp will form part of the procession.

COSTUMES OF THE PERIODS.

For a faithful representation of the episode, costumes and arms of the Mogul period are required, and it is suggested that the Ruling Chiefs, for instance, the Maharajah of Jeypore, the Nawab of Rampore, the Maharajah of Bikaner and Nawab of Murshidabad, should be approached for the loan of costumes and arms.

The fourth procession will represent all races of India. This will enable the European visitors to India to see within the short space of about an hour all races within the Empire file-past before them. Gonds from the Central Provinces, Todas from Madras, Afridis from the North-West Frontier, Persians, Arabs, Maharattas, Portuguese and hundred and one other races of men that live on this subcontinent will take part in the procession.

There is a feeling that whatever may be the ultimate form of the pageant it should be of a processional nature and no tableaux should find a place on the programme. Religious topics, it is suggested, should be rigorously excluded.

As soon as details of the programme have been decided upon, efforts will be made to get together the costumes and arms required for the pageant.

His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief has promised to assist the Pageant Committee in every possible way and the Committee has decided to avail itself of the offer and obtain the loan of horses and camels for the processions. A certain number of men from the army will also be asked to take part in the pageant. The rehearsals will commence in November, and, it is believed, that in two months' time those taking part in it will know their parts to perfection.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

Alleged Assault by Policeman.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

At the High Court yesterday, before Justices Caspersz and Sharfuddin, two interesting cases came up for hearing. In the first case, Mohesh Chunder Chuckerbutty, a police sub-inspector of Jorehat in Assam, moved against the order of commitment to the sessions on a charge under Section 330, of the Indian Penal Code. It was alleged that the Sub-Inspector assaulted and illtreated an under-trial prisoner while investigating a theft case. The Judges issued a rule.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER.

In the second case, four Mahomedans applied for the transfer of their case pending before the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Shahzadpore in the Pabna District. It is alleged that originally only three of them were sent up for rioting, and, on the first day of the hearing, of the case, the fourth petitioner, while instructing the defence pleader, was arrested in the Court and made an accused. On the second day of hearing, it was alleged that the Magistrate ordered a relative of the accused who was looking after the case for the defence to be brought before him and told him to pull his own ears seven times, which, being done, he was ordered to go out of the Court premises. In this case their Lordships issued the rule and directed the Magistrate to send an explanation accompanied by an affidavit regarding the allegations made by the petitioners.

SWINDLING A SHIPPING COMPANY.

Fraud Alleged in Dhobi Contract.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 4.

The head office of the Bibby Line Steamer Company at Liverpool has discovered a series alleged forgeries and frauds in connection with the dhobi contract for the firm's washing at Rangoon. The contractor, Mariah is alleged to have forged the signatures of the captain and officers and chief steward of various steamers of the company here, and, on several occasions, received large sums in excess of payment amounting to over one thousand Rupees. The police found in the accused's house large sums of money and many incriminating documents, including forged orders of the Arracan Company's steamer's officers which only remained to be filled in. The accused admitted his guilt and fixed the blame of forgery on Lugyi of Dhobi Lines, as he himself was unable to sign. Both are under remand awaiting the completion of police enquiries.

THE following Imperial Rescript was issued in Peking on the 11th instant:—"Affairs at present being mostly of a difficult nature, the Throne attends to them with the utmost solicitude and diligence day and night hoping to attain success in the Government. Those who are our officials and servants should therefore devote themselves assiduously, early and late, to the public duties of their respective offices. Yet, lately, both the Metropolitan and the Provincial high officials have been apt to ask for leave of absence on every pretext, so much so that seldom a day has passed without such requests; some even went so far as to request extension of their leave again and again. This is indeed not in conformity with business principles. In future, officials in and out of Peking, must all strive to regenerate their energy in consideration of the present crisis. With the exception of those who are really ailing, in which cases, requests for leave of absence should be granted, those who would still ask leave of absence upon pretexts, with an eye to peaceful enjoyment will certainly be severely punished upon detection. Let this be promulgated for the information of all."

DISEASE CARRYING INSECTS.

Carnegie Research Scholarships.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 4.

The Government of India have received the following communication from the Colonial Office, London, dated 23rd February last:—

"With a view to furthering the work of the African Entomological Research Committee, Mr. Andrew Carnegie has been good enough to place at its disposal a sum of £1,000 a year for three years to defray the cost of sending a few suitably qualified young men to the United States to study the practical applications of entomology, which have received so much attention in that country. Three of these Carnegie scholars, as they are to be called, have been selected and two of them are already at work in the States. The fact that Dr. L. O. Howard, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology at Washington, is personally interesting himself in the matter is a sufficient guarantee that all possible facilities will be given to the scholars, and it may be confidently expected that the scheme will be of great value to British administration in Africa and elsewhere by providing a body of well-trained entomologists available for employment in the services of the different Colonial Governments.

"It may be mentioned that the Research Committee was appointed in June 1909 by Lord Crewe, the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the object of promoting the study of the insects, which play so prominent a part in the spread of disease among men, animal and plants in Africa. Lord Cromer is its president, and it includes some of the most eminent authorities on entomology and tropical medicine in this country. During the short period of the Committee's existence satisfactory progress has been made. The scheme has been energetically taken up by the African Colonies and Protectorates, and the large quantity of material already received at the Committee's office in the Natural History Museum at South Kensington has very materially increased our knowledge of the insect pests of Africa. The collections of insects after being properly indentified and recorded are being distributed to the schools of tropical medicine, universities and museums of other institutions, where they are likely to be of value for the purpose of teaching of scientific study. Two skilled entomologists are being employed under the direction of the Committee in East and West Africa respectively, for the purpose of interesting and instructing the local offices in the work and also of carrying out special investigations.

"The committee has issued quarterly a scientific journal entitled the bulletin of Entomological Research, of which the first volume is just completed. It contains many important articles by well-known authorities and is obtaining a wide circulation. Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of the Committee Mr. Guy Marshall, British Museum (Natural History,) South Kensington, London."

SAD DROWNING FATALITY.

Count Hemptinne's Death.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 4.

Details are now to hand regarding the sad drowning accident of Count Emmanual de Hemptinne at Bhamo. The deceased with two friends, M Traesnster and M Viacio having completed their tour, starting for Europe in December through the Malay States, arrived a few days ago at Bhamo. On Saturday they went for a bath in the river and the Count, who was not a good swimmer, drifted out of shallow water to a deep pool away from his friends. Suddenly he was heard to call for help, Vicario went to his assistance and brought him twice, finding neither could hold out any longer, the Count pushed Vicario away and sank. Vicario also would have been drowned but for the timely assistance of the Burmese boatmen who rescued him. The Count's body was found 48 hours later. Both the companions are depressed over the tragic affair.

Count Joseph de Hemptinne of Belgium, father of the deceased, who was cabled at once, asked for the body of his son to be brought to Belgium, but the medical authorities did not allow this and the remains were interred at Bhamo. The deceased, who was 29 years old, was a great traveller. His tour companions left for Penang to-day.

RAILWAY COLLISION AT SUCRIGULLI.

Two Goods Trains Run into one Another.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

A serious collision occurred on the East Indian Railway at Sucrigulli Junction on the loop line at 9-20 p. m., last night. No 92 down goods train collided with No 12 up goods train at the up outer signal. Six wagons were telescoped and the engine and tender derailed from the line which is likely to be blocked for some hours, and transhipment of passengers has been arranged. It is expected that the loop mail will arrive in Calcutta about four hours late.

THE MISSING SPORTSMEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

The *Englishman* publishes telegrams from Narayanganj, stating that Messrs. Laudale and Robertson are safe, but gives no details of the cause of their delay in returning. Narrow Sung.

LATER.

Messrs. Laudale and Robertson have returned to Narayanganj in good health.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 4.

The sharp rise in freights which was the feature of the last few days of the last week has considerably restricted business, and shippers for the moment are inclined to look on. The position, however, is very strong and we anticipate no decline in the May and June rates. Three steamers have been chartered at Home. The new crop of wheat is coming on very slowly in the upcountry markets as the crop is late, but no doubt, in a few days the arrivals will commence to increase.

CHOLERA IN GARRISON AT SECUNDERABAD.

Two Soldiers Succumb.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 4.

Cholera has broken out in the Secunderabad Garrison. Of the four cases reported, three are European soldiers, two of whom have already succumbed and the third is of a Sergeant of the K. S. L. I. The victims were Gunner Massy, of 9th A.C., R. F. A., and Bombardier Stephens of G. Battery, R. H. A.; Gunner Lewis of 9th A.C., R. F. A., is still in hospital. The origin of the disease is attributed to the insanitary condition of certain villages, near the garrison, over which the military authorities have no control. It is said that Gunner Massy, the first victim, visited one of these villages one day, and partook of a meal there. Rigid sanitary measures are being adopted, and all possible precautions are being taken. Last night, two native drivers of the ammunition column were attacked with the disease and have been removed to the segregation camp.

A fresh outbreak has also been reported from Hyderabad and the Municipal Health Department, it is understood, is doing its best to check its spread. Seventy-nine cases and 35 deaths have taken place up to yesterday, within the municipality. Small-pox is also prevalent and the official figures show 409 cases.

DACCA SHOOTING CASE.

The Accused Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

At the High Court, to-day, Justices Woodroffe and Carnduff delivered judgment in the Dacca Shooting Case. This was a reference made by the Sessions Judge of Dacca, disagreeing with the verdict of the majority of the jury, who were for acquittal, in the case of the Emperor versus Nripendra Nath Chakravarti and Hiranya Kumar Gupta. In this case the two accused who were members of the Dacca Anusilan Samity, were charged with shooting C. I. D. Inspector Sayat Candra Ghose, investigating officer and principal witness in the Dacca Conspiracy Case, in which 44 members of the Dacca Anusilan Samity stand charged with waging war against the King, and which case is being heard at Dacca. Their Lordships disbelieved the story of the complainant Sarat Chander Ghose and held that both the station diary and first information report were altered in favour of the prosecution, and, agreeing with the verdict of the majority of the jury, their Lordships acquitted both the accused and ordered their discharge.

THE "BEHARI" ASKED TO RETRACT A RUMOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANKIPORE, MAY 4.

Messrs. Morgan and Company on behalf of the East Indian Railway have called upon the proprietors and editor of the *Behari* to publish an unreserved withdrawal of the rumour that appeared in its issue of 21st and 28th April to the effect that a very large number of persons met their deaths as a result of the recent railway accident near Dinapur and that their bodies were secretly disposed off.

LALA LAJPAT RAI.

Asked to Seek Municipal Election.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 4.

The *Tribune* understands that Lala Lajpat Rai has consented at the request of a large number of ratepayers to stand as a candidate at the coming municipal elections for the Lahore Municipality.

EXPORT OF WHEAT FROM KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 4.

During the week ending 1st May, 115,356 cwts. wheat was exported from the port of Karachi, bringing the total exports since 1st January up to 4,706,125 cwts as against 3,066,243 cwts during the corresponding period of 1910.

WORKING OF THE INDIAN PATENTS' ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 4.

A Press Notice issued to-day states that a Resolution of five pages in print, publishing the report on the working of the Inventions and Designs Act during the calander year of 1910, will appear in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 6th May, 1911.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 4.

Sanction has been accorded to the doubling of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway between Benares Cantonment and Mogul Sarai, excluding the Dufferin Bridge.

Sanction has been accorded to the provision of an institute for the European staff of the North-Western Railway stationed at Malakwal.

Sanction has been accorded to the lighting of one trial train on the Burma Railways with Stone's electric system.

Sanction has been accorded to a new design for the adoption on the Rajputana Malwa Railway for a metre-gauge bogie composite 1st, 2nd and intermediate class carriage.

Mr. F. B. Thomas, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is appointed to officiate as a District Loco Superintendent on that railway from April 11, 1911, vice Mr. J. Silvester on combined leave or until further orders.

DARING ROBBERY IN A CHURCH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW MAY 4.

A daring robbery has been committed in Lucknow Cantonment. Thieves entered the St. Mungo's Kirk and removed a chest containing five communion vessels, a cash box belonging to the Chaplain, containing a gold watch and chain, also a brass alms dish, communion table cover, a bible and a sermon case. In addition church registers of of births, marriages and burials were taken away. The local police are making thorough investigations.

INDIAN CRICKET TEAM.

Departure for England To-morrow.

THE All-India Cricket Team leaves Bombay for England to-morrow, with the best wishes of their admirers. It is a gratifying fact that all the members, except one, of the team have found it possible to make the trip. The one exception is Noor elahi of Cashmere, who has wired to the Committee his inability to proceed to England. Besides the regular members, the team will have the assistance of Prince Hetty of Cooch Behar, Prince Shivaji Rao of Baroda and Mr. Bajan of Cooch Behar. The Advisory Committee, which has been formed in connection with the tour, will have the power to include in the team any of the three players named above. The following are the members of the team:—

H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala (Capt.)
Dr. H. D. Kanga (vice-Capt.)
Major K. M. Mistry (Patiala).
Mr. R. P. Meherhomji (Bombay)
Mr. P. Bala (Bombay)
Mr. M. Bulsara (Delhi)
Mr. J. S. Warden (Bombay)
Mr. Jayaram (Bangalore)
Mr. K. Sesachari (Madras)
Mr. H. Mulla (Bombay)
Mr. M. Pai (Bombay)
Mr. Shafkat Hussain (Aligarh)
Mr. Salamuddin (Aligarh)
Mr. Manekchand
Mr. Syed Hussain (Aligarh)

PROSPECTS OF THE TOUR.

Doubt has been expressed in some quarters as to the wisdom of leaving out a cricketer of sterling merit like Prince Hetty of Cooch Behar from the regular team, and of including as many as four Mahomedan players in the team, when regard is had to the backward state of that community in the field of cricket. Still, on the whole, the team is quite strong and representative of the best cricketing talent of India. In Dr. H. D. Kanga, K. M. Mistry, R. P. Meherhomji and Jayaram, the side possesses a quartette of batsmen who should give the Home teams some trouble. Of these four leading Indian batsmen, Kanga and Jayaram have had experience of both English and Indian wickets, and the first-named playing for a London club last season had a fine average. Those who saw him practising at the nets during the last few days, must not have failed to notice the marked improvement which his batting showed as the result of his recent stay in England. Prior to his departure for England, a couple of years ago, he was already a great batsman and his English experience has helped him to develop into quite a finished bat. He is expected to prove the team's most consistent run-getter, and as we mentioned at the time the team was selected, it would be not in the least surprising, if at the end of the tour he is found topping the batting tables for his side. The second-named of the quartette mentioned above—Major Mistry of Patiala—is another finished bat and it will be a neck to-neck race between him and his compatriot for the position of champion batsman of the team. The methods of the two batsmen represent two different types. Dr. Kanga's scientific batting represents solidity, while that of the Patiala crack typifies brilliancy. H. H. the Jam Saheb the first time he saw Mistry bat, described the Parsi left-hander as the Clem Hill of India, and indeed, there are many points of similarity between the methods of batting of the celebrated Australian and his Indian prototype. R. P. Meherhomji is yet another fine bat who plays with an easy grace unequalled by many of his comrades. A splendid up-hill fighter, the great merit about his batting is that he scores when runs are most badly wanted for his side. Jayaram of Bangalore, the last-named of the four, like Kanga, has had experience of both English and Indian cricket. He is not quite the splendid batsman that he was half a decade ago, but is still a fine bat and was seen to be in form while practising at the nets in Bombay a few days ago. These are the four leading batsmen of the team. Of the others H. H. the Maharajah of Patiala, who will skipper the team, is a dashing bat. Another fine batsman is Mulla, the slogger, and he deserves a line to himself. Occasions often arise in the course of a match when the ordinary methods of play are worse than useless, and when kill-or-cure methods alone prove effective and a bit of courageous hitting lifts the game from a tight corner. If this foremost exponent of unorthodox batting in India does not waver as to the choice of methods—his indecision in this respect has often brought him to grief—and will only bear in mind the object with which he has been included in the team and that he was never meant to be anything but a slogger pure and simple, he is likely to prove very useful to his side. The Indian team is thus not devoid of first-class batting talent, but it is mainly to the powers of attack of their bowlers that their admirers look to gain successes for the side. Bulsara, Balu and Warden are bowlers of a type, whose powers of attack are bound to command respect from the foremost wielders of the willow at Home. The first-named of the trio possesses the unique distinction of being the only bowler in India who can 'swerve.' Only three or four years ago, in the course of a match between the Presidency and the Parsis, an experienced critic of the game, after watching the Delhi bowler rending balls, which, well-nigh unplayable, disposed of the Presidency for a poor total, exclaimed that against an attack such as that, the foremost counties at Home would have found it difficult to run up anything like a decent total. Balu is a fine bowler, who possesses a marvellous stamina. He breaks from both sides and the batsman who waited for him to send down a loose delivery would have to wait till the Greek Calends. But perhaps the one bowler who is expected to secure sensational analyses in England is Warden. Standing well over six feet, this fine left-hander, often sends down balls which would beat the most wary of batsmen. The team is thus representative of the best cricketing talent of this country. In India, in familiar conditions a team like this would hold its own against a strong combination. Whether in England, under conditions almost entirely different to those prevailing in this country, they will be able to achieve anything against the cricket giants of the old country remains to be seen.

LIST OF FIXTURES.

The following are the matches arranged for the tour:—

June	1, 2, 3	Oxford University	at Oxford
"	5, 6, 7	South Wales	at Cardiff
"	8, 9, 10	M. C. C.	at Lord's
"	12, 13, 14	Cambridge University	at Cambridge
"	15, 16, 17	Warwickshire	at Birmingham
"	19, 20, 21	Lancashire	at Old Trafford
"	26, 27	Staffordshire	at Stoke
	July		
"	29, 30, 1	Surrey	at Oval
July	3, 4, 5	Kent	at Catford
"	6, 7, 8	Notts	at Northampton
"	10, 11, 12	Yorkshire	at Hull
"	13, 14, 15	Leicestershire	at Leicester
"	17, 18, 19	Somerset	at Taunton
"	21, 22	Lincolnshire	at Sleaford
"	24, 25, 26	Durham	at Sunderland
"	27, 28, 29	Northumberland	at Newcastle
	Aug.		
"	31, 1, 2	North of Scotland	at Inverness
Aug.	3, 4, 5	Scottish Cricket Union	at Galashiels
"	7, 8, 9	Scottish Counties	at Perth
"	11, 12	Northern Cricket Union	at Belfast
"	14, 15, 16	Woodbrook	at Woodbrook
"	21, 22, 23	Sussex	at Brighton
"	24, 25, 26	Gloucestershire	at Bristol

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT.

Message from the Governor.

LAST evening at the Orient Club, Chowpatti, an entertainment was given to bid farewell to H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala and other members of the Indian Team on the eve of their departure for England. A large and distinguished company attended the function, the guests being received by Mr. J. M. Framji Patell, and Mr. E. J. Bolas, Secretaries of the Entertainment Committee. Among those present on the occasion were:—

H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala and other members of the team; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. Russell; Mr. S. B. Broacha; the Hon'ble Sir V. D. Thackersey; Sir Sassoon David; the Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Jinnah; Hon'ble Mr. Hawke; Mr. J. M. Framji Patell; the Hon'le Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim; M

Baji Suleman Abdul Vahed; Mr. A.C. Rumboll; Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim; Dr. Stanley Reed; Mr. Jehangir Dossbhoy Framji; Mr. E. J. Bolus; Lt.-Col. Street; Mr. P. C. Setna; Mr. E. L. Sale; Mr. R. D. Tata; Mr. S. T. Sheppard; Mr. E. J. Bolus; Mr. James MacDonald; Mr. R. D. Setna; Mr. Cawasji Jehangir Readymoney; Mr. H. G. Whittel; Dr. R. Rao; Mr. R. N. Wachaghandy; Mr. J. M. Dwegha; Dr. R. M. Bhalu; Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan; Mr. R. S. Powvala; Mr. H. S. Naik; Mr. N. M. Mandlik; Mr. R. M. H. Readymoney; Mr. B. G. Sukhadwalla; Mr. D. B. Lam; Dr. J. N. Bahadurji; Mr. Fazalbhoy Jumabhai Lalji; Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama; Mr. Mahomedbhai Hajibhoy Lalji; Mr. N. N. Wadia; Mr. D. D. Kanga; Mr. Dandbhai Fazalbhoy; Mr. Salebhai K. K. Barodawalla; Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta; Mr. Rahimtooia Currimbhoy; Mr. K. C. Lalkaka and many others.

Mr. J. M. Framji Patell, Secretary of the All-India Cricket Team Committee, opened the proceedings by saying that he had received a number of telegrams, including those from H. E. Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, the Hon'ble Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and Major J. G. Greig, Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor. The message from H. E. the Governor was as follows: "My best wishes to His Highness and All-India Team for a most pleasant and successful tour. I am sure that they will show good cricket and good fellowship, thus helping to strengthen the ties which unite India with the Empire."

Mr. Patell then said:—"The Entertainment Committee has asked me to say a few words on this interesting occasion in bidding farewell to His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala and the other members of the All-India Team on the eve of their departure for England. I will not trouble you by telling you of the initial steps taken by me and my friends for the last two years in organizing this friendly cricketing expedition, but I may be permitted to say that the Indian Cricket Team for England Committee, to whom the work of making all arrangements and selecting the team was entrusted, have spared neither time nor pains in discharging their onerous duties with the gratifying result that we see around us this evening. The best exponents of the game, gathered together from different parts of the country, ready for the coming fray and to uphold the good name of their country in the very home of cricket. (Applause). The Indian team is fortunate in securing, as its Captain one of the best sportsmen in India, and what is more His Highness has inherited from his late father, whom I knew so well, some of his finest sporting traits. Supported in the field by Major Mistri, the Parsi Champion, Dr. Kanga, Vice-Captain, and the rest of his men, we may safely rely upon them to render a good account of themselves on the playing fields of Old England. In Messrs. Mistri, Warden, Shafkat, Basu, Salamuddin, Bulsara and Manekshand, the team has its stock bowlers. In Messrs. Mistri, Kanga, Meherhomji Salamuddin, Jayaram, Pai and Mulla we have first class batsmen—whose big scores in our international matches for years, justify us in expecting great things of them on English soil. The team has first class wicket-keepers in Messrs. Sesachari, Syed Hussain and Mulla, who also, can run up tall scores in an emergency. In Mr. J. M. Divecha, the team has secured a very energetic and experienced Secretary and Manager. In a word, we are sending a fine side to England to represent us in the Coronation year; and given a fine and bright summer our representatives may be counted upon to win at least half the matches arranged in their ambitious programme, only one great name is missing from the list of those selected which is that of Jamsaheb Ranjitsinhji the uncrowned king of Indian cricket. All that I can say is that I left no stone unturned to secure the greatest cricketing asset of the country for the team, but unfortunately without success. I will take this opportunity of thanking Lord Harris and Mr. F. E Lacey of the M. C. C. for the great help they have given me and the Committee in engineering successfully the friendly and sporting mission to the Old Country. Our best thanks are also due to the guarantors and I hope they will get back at least some part of their subscriptions—and that would chiefly depend upon the prowess shown by our men in their tour. One parting word of advice I will venture to offer to our representatives and I am sure I am voicing the feelings of all present here when I say that they will see that they "play the game" wherever they go and they may rely upon getting hospitable treatment from the sporting sons of Britain, judging from the cordial reception given to the two Parsi teams that visited England in 1886 and 1888.

"Let not defeats deject you, nor victories elate you. Keep your temper, keep your word, and keep your wicke's up. We, Indians, are more or less fatalists and leave everything to chance; but in this scientific age organization and method go a great way in achieving success in whatever we undertake. Therefore I hope that every member of the team will go in training and practice regularly and thus try to be worthy of the trust reposed in him by his countrymen.

IMPERIAL SIDE OF CRICKET.

"Ladies and gentlemen, cricket has an Imperial side to it and in spite of what Mr. Kipling, says that "East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet" we at least often meet in a friendly way in this progressive Presidency by means of sport and some of us have realized the welding influence of the noble game in uniting the different communities in spite of themselves. I need no not dwell on the educational value of such a tour and may conclude by saying that it is a healthy sign that our young men take every day more and more to healthy manly games instead of spending their time in objectionable haunts and what is more are catching a glimpse of higher events rather than illusory ones. Let cricket be one out of the many links to unite the citizens of the greatest Empire that the world has ever seen. I ask you to join me in drinking to the health of the Maharaja, the Captain, and the other members of the team and their Secretary and wish them every success in their sporting and plucky undertaking. (Loud Applause.) I couple with the toast the name of the sporting Maharaja. (Applause).

MAHARAJA OF PATIALA'S REPLY.

H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, in replying to the toast, said:—

Mr. Patell, ladies and gentlemen,—I need hardly tell you that it has given me great pleasure to be present with you here to day and I thank you heartily for the reception which you have so kindly organised in my honour. I have always admired the Parsis for many excellent traits of character and my visit to Bombay has not only confirmed that view, but has considerably added to it. Your social life gets its lustre from the presence of your charming and refined ladies as well as those of other communities, and I have no doubt that their presence here to-day exacts a promise from the members of the team that they will uphold the honour of the Indian cricketing traditions, and I trust that when we come back with triumph we will get the reward at their hands. I must not omit to tell you that I feel honoured by being elected captain of this friendly cricketing mission. No one denies the manly nature of this game and the only way of appreciating the English character is to take part in their sports. This keen love of sports is exclusively their own; and the nation, I think, owes its greatness to the ideas of fairness and healthy competition, which has made them so eminently successful in administering other countries. I think we must all be thankful to Mr. Framji Patell (applause) who has arranged this expedition. He was a friend of my father and I admire him that his two years' continuous labours in the interests of Indian cricket gathered here to-day in this great city will do credit to his exertions. I request Mr. Patell to convey the best thanks of this representative gathering, myself and the other members of the All-India team to your popular and highly respected Governor for his most sympathetic message. (Applause.) I need not say that this visit will bring India and the British Empire closer together. (Loud Applause). Now ladies and gentlemen, I must thank you once more for your kindness and wish you farewell. I shall look forward to meeting you here again on my return. (Applause).

The party then adjourned to refreshments and the proceedings terminated.

The Parsi Baronet Cricket Club, one of the well-known local clubs, held a gathering in honour of the departure of Messrs. Meherhomji and Mulla with the Indian Team for England. There were nearly 40 members present. Both cricketers were congratulated on being selected for the honour. They were wished a happy voyage to England, success in the cricket field there, and a safe return to their native land. As a mark of appreciation of their worth and the esteem they are held in they were presented each with a watch as a souvenir of the occasion. The toast of their health was drunk enthusiastically amidst loud applause and a garlands were distributed. The toast was fittingly responded to and the proceedings came to a close.

VICTORIA COLLEGE, GWALIOR.

The Maharaja on Education.

At the Victoria College, Gwalior, on the 21st ult., the Maharaja Scindia, addressing an assembly, on the occasion of the prize distribution, said:—I am sure, you all consider the account of education in the past year, given us by the Inspector General, as eminently satisfactory. The one happy feature which stands out in the account and which is most gratifying to me, is the results of public examinations. They are excellent and entitle those responsible for producing them, namely, the teaching staff of the various institutions, to the highest rewards of praise and congratulation. The present occasion seems to me to be specially fitted for taking a review of the progress of education in the State, ever since its inception as a State concern and for making known my ideas as to the ultimate end of education and the lines on which it should, in future, be conducted in Gwalior.

Until the year 1846, before indigenous "Shalas" there were no educational institutions in the State, of the nature that I am proud to think, now happily exist.

The first scheme for the introduction of public education in the State was drawn up by Sir Michael Filose in the year 1863, and I expect very diffidently laid before my dear and late lamented father for his approval and sanction. This scheme contemplated an initial cost of Rs. 3,800 for buildings and Rs. 22,980 per annum for the maintenance of the teaching staff, etc.

During the regime of the Council of Regency, two officers were associated with the task of developing education. One was my late tutor, whose memory I revere and shall always revere, namely, Rai Bahadur Pandit Dhhram Narayan, C. I. E., and the other Nawab Ghulam Ahmad Khan Ahmadi who, though not an occidental scholars, was an admirable type of Asiatic culture in its best sense, thoroughly in sympathy with the spirit of the age and keenly alive to the far-reaching advantages of education. He performed his task with scrupulous care and attention and discharged his trust nobly.

During the time of the Council of Regency, the Budget of the Educational Department was Rs. 1,44,525.

In the year 1894, when I succeeded to the responsibilities of my ancestors, and the task of administering the State devolved upon me, I realised at once (I hope I shall be pardoned the vanity of the assertion) the importance of widely disseminating the benefits of education amongst the subjects of the State. Ladies and Gentlemen, I must confess to a slight want of expedition in maturing my plans for the furtherance of education. I could not hurry, I did not rush; as time became ripe, I allowed this addition and that to our educational paraphernalia, a laboratory now, a workshop then. In short as necessities became felt they were gradually supplied. But I will take credit for having done one thing in my time and that, I maintain, was the best I could have done for education in Gwalior, namely, I entrusted the task of organising the Educational Institutions and fostering them, to my own dear tutor Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone, C. I. E., for whom I not only entertain the highest respect but in whom I have always unreservedly placed my confidence and my trust.

Our Educational Budget, as Mr. Johnstone has told you, stood in 1909-10 at Rs. 3,55,358. I am ready to admit that in point of proportionate expenditure we are still leagues behind many other States, but you will concede, Ladies and Gentlemen, that we have gone on increasing our allotment for education from era to era and in my own time practically from year to year. In addition to the Lower and Upper Primary, Middle and High Schools and the College we are, as the Inspector-General has already told you, also maintaining a number of special institutions.

Earlier in this address, I promised an exposition of my ideas as to the ultimate end of education; that will come later. Just now while on the subject of special institutions, I would merely say that I am a confirmed utilitarian in matters of education. My idea in starting these special institutions is in consonance with and for the sake of emphasising that view. They have been organised to train officers for the services of the State.

Similarly in regard to Rural Education, my endeavour is to render our villagers capable of managing their own affairs, efficiently but at the same time to impart to them a modicum of useful and indispensable knowledge which will broaden their outlook and make them peaceful, contended and useful members of the community. But to revert to the special institutions, I feel it to be my duty on this occasion, to say a few words about each one of them even at the cost of detaining you perhaps a little too long in this hot room,

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS.

Sardars' School:—This institution had been started primarily to bring in personal touch with me the sons of the gentre of this State, specially of such members of that class as are living at long distances from headquarters. The want of personal contact between the Ruler of a State and his dependents is anywhere a great drawback in so far as it renders a correct understanding of the real aims and objects of the ruler impossible—nay, lays his motives and actions open to misconception and wrong construction. Personally, I have always regarded the aristocracy and gentry of the State as its Palladiums and I must rely upon them to render me loyal and willing service. This, in the present times, they can best render by letting me train their sons to be useful to the State and I certainly depend upon the Sardars' School and its twin institution, no longer separately designated as the Military School to be feeders to the Millitary and Civil Service of the State. Nay, if the products of this institution are sufficiently able and by doing the necessary grinding at the mill, which we must all go through, if they acquire the necessary experience, I should not merely use them as subordinate or minor parts of the administrative machinery, but I would be prepared to go further and to make them principal and integral parts—in simple language to relegate to them the greater part of my own powers and duties, thus securing to myself a little relaxation which I hope I have already earned. In the face of these hopes and ambition of mine, the backwardness of the people concerned, to perceive the true interest of their sons and realise the possibilities of their future, is very discouraging, not to say appalling. I clearly see that I have uphill work before me, so far as convincing people of the advantage of sending their sons to the Sardars' School is concerned, but I am not going to be beaten as I am conscious that my intentions are good.

Service School:—This institution is a much older institution than the Sardars' School. My object in starting it was to recruit the Revenue Service from it. It has done good work so far, but the condition of affairs requires that its teaching standard should be considerably raised. My idea now is, to make admission to this School conditional upon a boy having previously read up to the B. A. standard and to further restrict admission by confining it to boys, belonging to good families of my State. To ensure a regular supply of students to this School in future, I think we should have to mark of boys in the lowest classes for the purpose. Boys intended for the Service School by virtue of their family connections and promise, would have to be bestowed all the care upon, that the teachers can give, while they are going through the ordinary public school course.

The Maratha families in the State are unfortunately the most backward in point of education, and while I wish all the subjects of the State to receive its benefits in equal measure and, let there be no misapprehension about this fixed purpose of mine, I think it is due to the backward condition of the Marathas that some special measure should be adopted to put them in the way of receiving higher education. One such measure would be the closing of the special school which now exists in connection with the irregular corps and the taking over of the boys attending it as well as the staff by the Educational Department. But to revert to the Service School, having indicated the class of students with which that school will deal in future, I wish to make it known that we shall endeavour to teach in that school, subjects which can be best taught in the State, for instance, as at present, subjects likely to be useful to those who join the Revenue service of the State. In the case of boys, however, who would like to join branches of the State service, the necessary qualifications for which can be best acquired elsewhere, the State will encourage and so far as possible, help them to receive their training in specialised schools in British India.

I also attach great importance to the Sahukar community. Their backwardness in education and their ignorance of the modern methods of Trade and commerce is very sad. I want them to be so educated as to be able to follow successfully their profession and to make Gwalior a big emporium like Delhi and Cawnpore.

Next come the Engineering Class, the Police training, &c. I look upon these institutions as not only useful but very important. I say so, knowing that the training given in these classes is necessarily limited and professedly calculated to turn out officials for the subordinate post of the departments after which they are called. It is exactly in that consideration that their importance lies. If the foundation of a building is strong, the superstructure may be expected to last; similarly if the subordinates in a department are men who have received the necessary technical training and are not men who have been admitted to the department without any idea of its special work, the efficiency of the department may be taken as assured. It is for these reasons that I regard these small concerns as highly important to the general welfare and administrative efficiency of this State.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The Inspector-General has not touched upon the question of female education in his speech. I understand the reason to be that he spoke upon the subject with a sufficiency of detail. I share the general opinion that female education is essential to the well being of every community. It is the mothers who are the real trainers and makers of all great men. Not to dilate upon the advantages of female education, I would simply say that a good start has been made in this direction since the year 1898 and today we have sixteen hundred girls receiving education in the State.

I think it is my duty to bring forward prominently on this public occasion, the names of the mover and supporter of the scheme of female education. Rai Bahadur Pandit Prannath is the one and Mr. Johnstone the other. I am also indebted to the president Colonel Sardar Appa Sahib Sitole and the members of the Kanya Dharm Vardhini Sabha, who have worked zealously in this noble cause and whose unceasing exertions have enabled me to go into figures in connection with the subject of female education.

—Amongst other female schools we have the Sirdars' Daughters School, which is under the direct supervision of my dear mother. Here again I have to strike a note of discontent and disappointment. In spite of the best supervision and management that could be devised and in spite of affording every facility for the education of the girls on domestic and therefore right lines, this institution is not sufficiently taken advantage of by the people for whose sole benefit it has been created. Here is ample room, for the exhibition of tenacity of purpose on my part, and God-willing, I hope to prove that it is one of the characteristics of my other-wise limited mind.

Technical Institute:—This institution has been called into being specially in the interests of the artificer class. The idea is to train boys of this class in the various teachnical arts, so that they can make a living directly on finishing their apprenticeship. To that end it is even intended to help deserving men with a little captal. Incidently the object of this institution is to encourage trade in this State and, if possible, to dispense with outside labour and manufactures.

This brings me to the end of the history of Education and of the Educational Institutions in the State. I would crave your indulgence yet a while, Ladies and Gentlemen, to state what my conception of sound education is.

Personally I do not agree with those who hold that education should be given for its own sake or that knowledge is an end in itself. I have told you, I am a utilitarian and I say that education or rather educationists should have clear aims and well-defined objects.

In India, at present, people seek education too selfishly, i. e., either merely for the enlightenment of their own minds and such are few in number and people of means, or for the sake of earning their livelihood and these constitute the majority. I do not say that either of these aims is not laudable in itself. But what I do say is that such ideals tend to divert education from its main purpose. The ideal of education should be national or if you like imperial and not personal. Its object should be the cohesion of the society or even the human race, and not its disruption. Viewed from the communal or parochial point of view, it ought certainly to make a community, self-sufficient as regards the supply of its different wants, but it should have a higher outlook also and that is the harmonious adjustment of the relations between the various professions creeds, races, etc., as dictated by the present stage of the word's progress. It should proceed upon the principle of division of labour, designed to accomplesh one large ultimate object. That object so far as I can understand the present requirements of India and here I am speaking from a narrower point of view, a peaceful pursuit of honest avocations, embracing the development of industries to provide occupation to the masses, accumulation of wealth for the supply of the general wants of the commmunity and acquirement of the highest culture and knowledge for the good government of the country.

WHAT IS EXPECTED OF THE STUDENT.

The attributes with which the present day student is desired to be invested are obedience to law, joined to an active support of the instituted order, avoidance of petty disputes springing from factious considerations of race and colour, loyalty to the constituted authority, tempered by frank ventilation of honest convictions concerning matters of public nature, adherance to and belief in the customs and religion of the country, &c. I believe that all these moral qualities will flow naturally from the ideal of education. I have sketched if only it were recognised as the ideal and our system of education framed with a view to it. As it is all, that is considered desirable, unity, sympathy, respect for authority, religiousness, is all that is discounted and flouted by the so-called men of education. Ask an educated man if he is a Hindu or Mahomedan? The reply generally will be, what does it matter? But if he condescends to answer the question truthfully and you proceed to ask him why the distinctive mark of his caste, such as gandha, &c., in the case of Hindu and similar ones in the case of the Mahomedan have been dispensed with, and you are scornfully told:—"What is the use of them?" I don't see any use in them; if you do, prove it logically.

This is the usual attitude of mind of the educated man with reference to the ancient customs of the country. He is ashamed of the customs and does all he can to forget them.

The one object which the acquisition of knowledge is made to subserve is adverse criticism of everything that is formulated by a constructive mind and the one glory of knowledge is supposed to be in subjecting to the fiercest and the most destructive logical analysis, matters of Faith and Trust. Defiance of authority is miscalled independence of opinion and short-sighted unavailing "obstructionism" made to flaunt the purple robes of patriotism. Most of these evils are due to the absence of good home influence, which is natural to a transition stage. What home influence can do towards shaping young men rightly can be easily seen by comparison of the manners, out-look and habits of a boy who has had the advantage and another one who has not. The question, however, is what alteration in the present system of education is needed to make it in accord with the correct ideal and how is the want of good home influence to be supplied? The first of these questions is too large a one to answer here and it is the province of the educationists to answer it by designing the system which will be in harmony with the ideal.

As regards the second, I would say that the residential system ought to go a long way towards supplying what home influence supplies more naturally. Granted a suitable man as Superintendent of a Boarding House, the habits of bowing down to discipline, living on terms of amity with one's neighbours, showing due respect to those to whom it is due, self-reliance, truthfulness ought to be easily inculcated without the necessity of direct teaching of the virtues and qualities.

Similarly in the school and college, the one great want is men of character. Intellect without character is like a house built on sand. The province of a teacher is not merely to enlighten the brain, but by his own example and habits, as well as by the exercise of same judgment nice discrimination, sweet tact, and firm resolution, to form the character of students and to make men of them. Teaching at the present day is too mechanical and effete. It neither goes down to the heart nor does it inspire the brain. I hope I am not arrogating to myself the authority which belongs to men of the highest intellect and erudition in saying that the lifelessness of the teaching is illustrated by the fact that the knowledge of the sciences studied in college remains a dead mass in the brain of our graduates. How few of them can apply in practical life the maxims of Political Economy or the deductions of History how many of them can impart into their reasonings the quick perception of fallacies which logic is intended to confer. So far from that, how often are not the arguments of the "professors of logic" brilliant examples of sophistry and parologism!

To avert the misfortune of turning out from our educational institutions intellectual monstrosities instead of rational men, I repeat it is necessary to have the right class of teachers and to that end I intend establishing a Normal School. I have great hopes that this would-be institution will supply an imperative want.

In conclusion I wish to say, Ladies and Gentlemen, that I have been deeply touched by the words of Mr. Johnstone in the penultimate part of speech, namely, "It grieves me to leave the friends I have made in Gwalior and especially the Ruler of this great State, his consort and his mother, all three of whom have favoured me with their friendship and confidence. No one could depart from the scene of so many years' labour without deep regret, but this period must come to all whose home is in distant England. To all those who have worked with me I tender my sincere and hearty thanks and I trust that they will overlook my faults and try to think of me kindly and as of one who tried to do his duty, when the ocean rolls between us."

Mr. Johnstone, I feel no hesitation in saying and I am not speaking in conventional terms when I say that you have discharged your duties most honourably and loyally, always helping me in every possible way and ever taking a keen interest in my public as well as my private life. I am justly and truly proud of you. We have sometimes differed, as all men with an individuality must. Your sense of duty and your regard for the well being of the State, sometimes compelled you to say that you did not agree with me, in other words that you did not think I was right, but behind this disagreement I know there has never been the feeling in your mind that it was a satisfaction in itself to have opposed me or that it was a proud thing to have said "no."

I know when you have differed from any one you have not sought to annoy and have been careful not to hurt any one's feelings by wording your difference of opinion in a manner calculated to give offence. It is painful to me to use words which clearly indicate that your separation from us is a settled fact. Believe, Sir, I shall miss you much. Your morning visits to my office have become a pleasant part of my day's programme and when they cease, I shall certainly feel deserted. That is just what you are doing to me, i.e., deserting me and if I might venture to use a word of reproach it is rather selfish of you. While I admire your selfish determination, may I not blame you for not having taught me to be determined and selfish in the same way?

OVERHAULING A BARISAL COLLEGE.

Principal and four Professors Removed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

As a preliminary condition of compromise between the proprietors of Brojomohan College of Barisal and the authorities, the principal and four other professors of the College had to sever their connections from it. The College was founded by Babu Aswini Kumar Dutt, adeoptee. Last evening the students gave valedictory addresses to the retiring principal and professors.

DELHI DURBAR.

Camp Arrangements.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE MAY 4.

Major Bayley, Private Secretary to the Lieut. Governor, will be in charge of the Punjab central camp while Mr Brewster will be in charge of camps of the Ruling Chiefs and Kwaja Tashaddus, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Delhi, will be in charge of camps for Indian notables and representative Indian gentlemen.

Sir Louis Dane will have the management of the people's fete at the Delhi Durbar.

The annual Bengal-Punjab Rifle Association's meeting will not be held in November owing to the concentration of troops for the Delhi Durbar.

THE BOY SHAH.

Monarch in the Making.

The Teheran correspondent of the "Daily Mail" writing on the 22nd March said:—

I have had the pleasure of a conversation with H. E. Mozain-ed Dowleh, Nagash Bashi (Master of Arts), who directs the studies af Ahmed Miza, the boy Shah. He gave me an interesting sketch on the daily life and occupations of Persia's present ruler, who is thirteen years old.

When, eightaen months ago, the Nationalist gained the ascendancy and Mahomed Ali Mirza Shah was dethroned, a Council was formed to consider the education of the young Shah. Mozain-ed-Dowleh advised that a small class should be formed, composed of the young Princes, brothers of the Shah and of the sons of the Court grandees. This proposal was immediately put into practice. The Shah strives very hard not to let anybody get ahead of him in his studies. French appears to be his favourite subject. When, at 9 a.m the school bell rings, he promptly leaves the anderoon (women's quarters) and takes his place at the head of the class. The training in punctuality is very necessary, as in all Persians it is conspicuous by its absence. Through the whole day, with several short intervals for play and an hour and a half for lunch, the classes follow each other. At 5 o'clock only may the Shah return to the anderoon. It is considered advisable to withdraw His Majesty as much as possible from the influence of the ignorant and superstitious Persian women.

A LIBERAL CURRICULUM.

The Shah is taught by eight Professors and is trained in gymnastics and military drill before the heat of the day commences. His course of study comprises Persian, Arabic, French, Russian, geography, history, mathematics, and other minor subjects.

The conduct of the Shah is generally exemplary, though now and then, at rare intervals, through sheer exuberance of boyish spirits, he and the young Princes set the class in an uproar. This is followed by severe reprimands and a lecture on the duties and responsibilities of a monarch. Friday is the only holiday in the week, on which day the Shah may go out riding, driving, or shooting. For the latter sport he has excellent preserves at Doshan Tappey, situated in the mountains about six miles from town. His Majesty is very fond of football and frequently plays the game with his comrades in the Palace grounds. He has lately been initiated in the mysteries of lawn tennis.

There are, of course, many festivals when the Shah may put his lesson-book away for more congenial occupations, but his hours of relaxation are often curtailed by Court functions which must appear very tedious to him. The most important Court function is the Salaam, when the Shah receives the Diplomatic Corps and his Ministers and reviews the Teheran garrison, rising to salute each time a regimental flag passes before him. All things considered, the education of the Shah is being undertaken with wisdom and forethought. His teachers understand the importance of having a Monarch who by his personal prestige will command the respect of all nations and by a wise policy maintain the independence of a country whose freedom has already been for some time in jeopardy.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

We are asked to say that the funds from the proceeds of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, which are available for charity, amount to Rs. 479. This sum is made up of a donation, from the entrance fees of Rs. 375 and the net proceeds of the charity match, which were Rs. 104. The gross takings at the match amounted to Rs. 164-4, out of which expenses (for printing, band, etc.,) totalling Rs. 60-4 were paid.

The amount of Rs. 479, has been divided equally between the Indo-British Institution, the Soldiers' Home, Colaba, and the Bombay League of Mercy.

RE-VACCINATION IN BOMBAY.

Compulsory Measures Recommended.

The Committee of the Bombay Corporation, which was appointed in July of last year to consider the advisability of making re-vaccination compulsory has presented its report. In this they call attention to the report of a committee appointed in 1905, and reporting in 1908 in which it was pointed out how great a risk was run by those who depended upon primary vaccination only for immunity from the attacks of small-pox. It was pointed out from the statistics furnished by the Health Officer that out of 4,230 small-pox patients admitted to the Arthur Road Hospital from the year 1896 to the year 1905, 2,002 were non-vaccinated, 2,228 vaccinated and not a single re-vaccinated. Since then 621 more patients were admitted to the Hospital between the years 1906 and 1910, of whom also not one was re-vaccinated. No more convincing testimony is needed as to the necessity for re-vaccination.

To protect the public from the recurring epidemics of the disease the last Committee on the subject recommended that re-vaccination between the age of 8 and 11 should be made compulsory in the City. No action was however taken in the matter by the Corporation in view of certain misgivings as to the feasibility of the proposal. The question has therefore been fully reconsidered in all its bearings by this Committee in consultation with the Commissioner and the Health Officer and the conclusion unanimously arrived at is that it is very desirable that re-vaccination should be made compulsory generally in the City between the age of 7 and 9. Persons who may have escaped primary vaccination before that age should also be compelled to get themselves vaccinated in the first instance and re-vaccinated after an interval of 7 to 9 years. The committee believe it will be perfectly feasible to give effect to this proposal without in any way offending the susceptibilites of the different communities and they recommend that Government be moved to undertake legislation at an early date for the necessary amendment of the Vaccination Act.

While this measure may be depended upon to give the necessary protection to the future generations, some protection must also be afforded to the present adult population. This can be done by explaining to the people the advantages of re-vaccination and popularizing it by the provision of ample facilities for the purpose. Authorities of the different educational institutions in the City may be moved to persuade the parents of children only primarily Vaccinated to get themselves re-vaccinated and Government and other public bodies and large employers of labour can also render very material assistance in this direction if they will insist on re-vaccination as a condition of employment in their service.

As regards the question of the vaccination of immigrants from various part who come to the city unprotected against the disease, there is no doubt that each such individual becomes a centre of infection and the Commitee are of opinion that it is imperatively necessary to take some steps for the vaccination of such immigrants. The Commitee therefore recommend that Government be moved to further amend the Vaccination Act so as to make it incumbent on immigrants of all ages who are not primarily vaccinated to get themselves vacinated within the shortest possible period. It has already been brought to the notice of the Corporation that the greatest sufferers from the ravages of small-pox are the Goans. Most of them are not at all vaccinated and their susceptibility to contract the disease has often been brought to notice by the Health Officer. Unless some steps are taken to get these people vaccinated they will move about in the City unprotected and themselves falling victims to the disease will become a source of danger to the health of the public. As a further measure for the protection of these people the Committee recommend that Government be requested to represent to the Portuguese Government the great desirability of making vaccination compulsory in their territories.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay "Government Gazette," May 4.)

Mr V L Dav, Mamlatdar, taluka Parner in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed a Magistrate of the Second Class.

Mr Frank Oliveira, LL B, to act as Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Rao Bahadur Chunilal Harilal Setalvad.

Mr Ramchandra Vishwanath Gadgil, Acting District Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of East Khandesh, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in section 260 of the C P Code.

Mr Vasudev Govind Mudebhihalkar is authorised to practise as a pleader in the Bijapur District.

Mr Lallubhai Behehardas Shah is authorised to practise as a pleader in the Ahmedabad District.

Mr Vaman Govind Patvardhan is authorised to practise as a pleader in the Sholapur District.

Mr V M Kulkarni, Chitnis to the Collector of Ahmednagar, is granted privilege leave for one month and ten days, and Mr R B Badve, Extra Head Karkun taluka Nagar, is appointed to act in his place.

Mr B K Modnimbkar, Mamlatdar of Shevgaon, is granted privilege leave for two months, and Mr D V Joshi, Extra Head Karkun, taluka Sangamner, is appointed to act in his place.

Mr Ramrao Jogappa Basrur, on the expiry on his leave, should join at Ankola in the Kanara District. Mr Hari Bhikaji Khanolkar, Mamlatdar of Ankola, is posted to Ratnagiri in that district.

Mr Venkatesh Atmaram Bapat, Head Karkun Muddebihal Taluka of the Bijapur District, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of that taluka during the absence on privilege leave for twenty-nine days of Mr Vithal Vishwamdhar Gaytonde.

Mr A F DeLima, Assistant Supervisor, Uran Distilleries, has been granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 1st instant, and the following acting arrangement ordered:—Mr N V Soman, Head Gauger, Uran Distilleries, to act as Assistant Supervisor vice Mr DeLima. Mr V A Honap, Head Clerk, Uran Distilleries, to act as Head Gauger.

The privilege leave for two months and a half granted to Mr Yesoo Rumu Warie, Sub-Inspector, Liquor Warehouse, Sirsi, Kanara District, has been extended by fifteen days, the acting arrangement already made being continued.

The two months' privilege leave combined with four months' furlough granted with effect from the 27th September, to Mr A F Desai, Excise Sub-Inspector, Samera, Ahmedabad District, has been extended by two months' furlough, and in modification of the above notification Mr L D Joshi, Head Clerk to the Assistant Collector of Excise, Khandesh and Nasik, appointed to act for him with effect from the 24th March.

Mr M R Apte, Excise Sub-Inspector, Yaval, East Khandesh District, was granted leave on medical certificate from the 7th November to 5th March, and Mr R Hogan, District Inspector, Raver-Yaval directed to hold charge in addition to his own duties.

Mr. Habib Abdul Rahiman E Edrus, Excise Inspector, Borsad, Kaira District, has been granted leave on medical certificate for three months with effect from the 3rd ultimo, and Mr. Mirsahes J Kadri, Clerk, Mamlatdar's office, Borsad, appointed to act for him with effect from the 20th idem.

Mr Mir Mahomed Hamidkhan Divanji, Excise Sub-Inspector, Liquor Warehouse, Haveri, Dharwar District, has been granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 10th instant, and Excise Naik Dadamiya Usmansab, appointed to act for him.

Rao Saheb G R Kalllanpurkar, Magistrate, First Class, Ratnagiri, N.D., to be Sub-Divisional Magistrate of the Northern Sub-Division of Ratnagiri District.

Mr R V Gadgil, District Deputy Collector and Magistrate, First Class, S D, to be Sub-Divisional Magistrate for the Southern Division of the East Khandesh District comprising the talukas of Chalisgaon, Jamner and Pachora including petha Bhadgaon.

The following transfers are ordered:—Mr Bhimbhai Khandubhai Desai, Overseer, Second Grade, from the Kaira and Panch Mahals to the Presidency District. Mr Vinayak Mahadeo Limaye, L C E, Overseer, Third Grade, from the Gujarat Irrigation to the Kaira and Panch Mahals District.

Mr Sorabsha Hormasji to be President of the Municipality of Broach.

The election of Mr B G Kelkar Mamlatdar, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board, Sindkheda in the West Khandesh District, is approved.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. J. Robertson, Barrister-at-Law, relinquished charge of his office as Acting Judge of the Bombay High Court on the 17th April.

Lieutenant J. C. Tate, Assistant Political Agent and Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry, is granted privilege leave for thirty-one days with effect from the 1st May or subsequent date.

Lieutenant H. W. Bell, Assistant Political Agent and Adjutant, Kholapur Infantry, to act as Second-in-Command of the Kolhapur Infantry, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Lieutenant Tate on privilege leave.

Mr. J. A. Madan, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed a Magistrate of the First Class.

Captain B. I. H. Adler, 113th Infantry, to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Deesa, in addition to his Millitary duties, vice Major A. H. Bolton, 113th Infantary.

Mr. J. Dodgson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, and Divisianal Forest Officer, North Khandesh, was in charge of the current duties of the office of the Divisional Forest Officer, West Khandesh, in addition to his own duties, from 16th January to 20th February.

Mr. R. L. Sinclair, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Surat Range, is allowed combined leave for six months.

Mr. A. G. Sievwright to act as Fourth Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue during the absence on leave of Mr. R. L. Sinclair or pending further orders.

Mr. A. W. Audy to act as Superintendent, Government Photozincographic Department, Poona, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. A. McIver.

Captain F. V. L. Pritchard, 96th Berar Infantry, to be a Member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examining candidates in Hindustani, vice Major C. B. Baldock, pending further orders.

Mr. L. W Hartley, Collector of Income Tax, Bombay is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from 5th May or subsequent date.

Mr. Jamshedji Benjanji Vachha to act as Collector of Income Tax, Bombay in addition to his own duties during the absence on leave of Mr. L. W. Hartley, or pending further orders.

The notifications granting privilege leave for six weeks to Mr R. Honner, Assistant Collector of Excise, Khandesh and Nasik Districts, and appointing Mr. J. Dyas to act in his place, are cancelled.

Mr. Jamshedji Bejanji Vachha to hold charge of the office of Assistant Collector, Bombay, in addition to his own duties, vice, Mr. P. B. Haigh, I.C.S., pending further orders.

Mr. R. B Ewbank, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Panch Mahals, is allowed privilege leave for three months with effect from 7th July or subsequent date.

The Reverend G. D. Barne, Chaplain on probation, is appointed Chaplain of Hyderabad, Sind, with effect from the 17th April or subsequent date.

Mr. T. Walker, M. A., I.C.S., has been permitted to resign the Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from the 18th March.

The following appointments are made vice Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, M.D., I.M.S., retired:—Lieutenant Colonel C. H. L. Meyer, M.D., B.S., I.M.S., to be Principal, Grant Medical College, Bombay. Lieutenant-Colonel L. F. Childe, M.D., I.M.S., to be Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital, continuing to act as Principal, Grant Medical College, Bombay, in addition, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. L. Meyer, M.D., B.S., I.M.S., or pending futther orders. Major S. C. Evans, M.B., C.M., I.M.S., to be Professor of Midwifery, Grant Medical College, Bombay, and in charge of the Bai Motilibai and Sir D. M. Petit Hospitals.

Mr C. F. Simon, Temporary Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Indus Left Bank Division to the Right Bank Division.

The Trustees of the Port of Bombay have elected Mr. G. E. Lillie to be a member of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust during the absence of Mr. F. L. Sprott on leave.

The services of Lieutenant H. G. Chippindall, R. E., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, for employment as Manager and Engineer in

BY THE WAY

THE LATE SIR ALFRED LYALL.

The late Sir Alfred Lyall was no less distinguished in literature than in the public service. His death at Farringford recalls the fact that he wrote the "Tennyson" volume in the English Men of Letters series. He was also the author of a Life of Warren Hastings and a Life of the Marquis of Dufferin. His literary fame, however, will chiefly rest upon his "Verses Written in India," which proved him to be not only a keen critic of the life about him, but a true poet. His "Asiatic Studies" is a standard authority on the beliefs of the Indian people. Sir Alfred Lyall was in 1907 Ford Lecturer in English History at Cambridge, and some years earlier delivered the Rede lecture on "National Religion in India."

MRS. CARRY NATION'S TOAST.

Mrs. Carry Nation, whose death was announced in mail week, told an interviewer when she was in this country two years ago that often when she was refreshing herself during her speeches with a glass of water she gave the following toast: Here is the drink that God gave to the human family. And in that glass are no sorrows, no woes, no tears, no blows—nothing that suggests a widow's moan or an orphan's cry. How cooling to the evered brow, how healthful to the parched body! May you always drink as Adam drank before there was any curse! When told that "you can't get everybody to believe" in the wholesomeness of pure cold water, Mrs. Nation remarked, "Can't get them? I don't belong to the can't crowd. You know my name and my initials 'Carry a Nation.' It wasn't for nothing I was given that name."

WHERE JOHN WHITAKER WAS ORGANIST.

St. Clement, Eastcheap, of which Minor Canon Russell becomes Rector, possesses little architectural merit, and seems one of the few Wren Churches that might blamelessly be demolished for the sake of its valuable site adjoining Lombard-street. It has, however, been associated with three distinguished divines—Pearson—a presentation copy of whose classic work on the Creed is preserved at the church—Old Fuller, and Walton; also with three eminent musicians, Purcell, Battishill, and John Whitakar, who were formerly the organists. Whitaker compiled and partly composed the volumes of sacred music called "The Seraph," but is best remembered for his beautiful glee, "Winds, gently whisper."

WORCESTERSHIRE'S COAT OF ARMS.

Although a good slice of Worcestershire is going into Birmingham, the West Midland county will still retain its cider, the Severn, and the beacon. The county is to have a new coat of arms—from Sir Harry Vernon's design—the pear-tree, the river, and the Malvern Hills being in the background—and this will form the reverse of a Coronation medal to be struck during the summer.

THE WEATHER OF LAKELAND.

Lakeland has not a good reputation for its weather, but is it quite so bad as it is generally assumed to be? Mr. Gordon Home, who writes the volume on that district in the "Beautiful Britain" series now being issued by Messrs. A. and C. Black, admits that the neighbourhood is by far the wettest in England: "but the inches of rain do not come in a dull and wearisome drizzle that merely damps the window sill; they record themselves in such batches that they turn the half-dry water ways into rushing torrents, and then the sun bursts through the clouds, and throws broad searchlights on the fells, transforming sombre grey into emerald, burnt sienna and mother of pearl."

THE DRIEST MONTHS.

The figures for the last thirty two years show, Mr. Home states, that April, May, and June are the finest and driest months; July comes next, then February and March, and after them August and September, June is a splendid month, and in October the colour everywhere is gorgeous. September is preferable to August for the foliage. Mr. Home's own experience of all times of the year prompts him to believe in the capacity of Lakeland weather to clear up even when it appears most hopeless.

THE COST OF FISHING TRIP TO CANADA.

The following estimate, according to the Sporting Editor of "Canada," gives a fairly accurate idea of the cost of a month's trouting in Canada, assuming that a man is contented with the comfortable one-class steamers or second-class on the big liners:

Steamer charges.....	Dols. 90
Rail fare	25
Sleeping berths	5
License fee	5
Fishing expenses for twelve days...	70
Incidentals, meals on trains, &c.....	20
	Dols. 215 (or £14)

Salmon-fishing costs rather more, as the charge for fishing privileges that usually obtains has not been included in the above estimate. "The fisherman who comes to Canada will," it is declared, "get full value for the money and time expended, if the three essentials of success be combined—namely, the Right Place, the Right Time, the Right Guide."

THE TRAVELLERS' EXHIBITION.

An exhibition of great interest has recently been opened in Berlin. It is called the International Travellers' Exhibition, and in al imited space every country does its best to attract the tourist by insisting on its natural charms. Germany, of course, takes the first place in the exhibition and by picture and plan and timetable does her best to make you believes that there is no such scenery in the world as in the confines of the happy Fatherland. And certainly Germany, containing, as she does the Rhine, the Black Forest, and the Bavarian Tyrol, not to speak of her many old and interesting towns, makes a brave show in this exhibition. Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, and Switzerland also do their best to attract the stranger. Finland is not behind in persuading you that she possesses some of the finest scenery in Europe. This is probably no exaggeration, but the German newspapers tell us nothing of the part which Great Britain might naturally expect to play. That is perhaps to save over crowding in the year of the Coronation.

WINTERS—NEW STYLE AND OLD.

Winters may last longer, but a correspondent suggests that they are not, on the whole, so severe as they used to be. There has not really been there a severe winter with a prolonged spell of frost since 1894 1895, when the Thames was full of pack-ice, and the twelve or fourteen years' average at which really bad winters were supposed to occur seems no longer to hold good. In Germany, too, there is a general belief that winters are not so cold as they were, for the Rhine, which was frequently frozen over in old days, hardly ever freezes now. Ice in the middle Rhine, by Mainz, has only been seen in five winters since 1879, and before that date it was of early occurrence. The "Deutsche Alpenzeitung," however, declares that the freedom of the Rhine from ice in recent years is not due to the weather. The bed of the river has been improved which has increased the flow of the water. Also the steamboats have penetrated further up the Rhine, keeping the water in movement while the building of bridges has proved an obstacle to the formation of ice floes which break against their piers. Perhaps there is some truth in this, but we fancy that if we had another winter like that of 1894 5, the Rhine would freeze in the old way.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

M. LAVEDAN'S NEW PLAY.

Madame Pierson, taking the part of Madame Lortay, in M. Henri Lavedan's new play at the Theatre Francais, Paris, is correcting the proof of her son's new novel. "One's wits positively go woolgathering sometimes." Taking up a dictionary: "Yes, I thought so—there is only one 'r' in adversite." Enter the young novelist Lortay's hardest critic and best friend, Treguier, who, though turned writer, proves the proverb, "Once a schoolmaster, always a schoolmaster." The title of Lortay's new book is, "Les Derniers Outrages." Its subject really is "Time's Fell Hand," but the title may be misunderstood by some of the public, profitably for the author. His earlier and most selling novels were called "Shivers of the Flesh," "Passion and Tears," or something of that sort. Thanks to Madame Lortay and Treguier talking together, one thus knows where one is and what the "vicious taste" is. It consists in a haunting dread of not seeming immoral or non-moral enough for the times. Treguier castigates the laxity of the day with a pedagogue's rod. Even irreproachable Madame Lortay, who was the pattern of wives, and is the pink of devotion even for a French mother, panders to the vicious taste by being all indulgence for her fleshly novelist of a son. The truth of it all is, says Treguier, that you are all honest, respectable virtuous people trying to be disreputable. Madame Lortay herself is a vivid example. The pious lady has offered up two wax candles at the altar of her parish church, with the prayer that her boy's new novel with the virulent name shall go into six editions. Another obvious example is Lise Bernin aged 17, the daughter of Lortay's publisher who is furiously fast on the surface, and says Treguier again the pink of maidenly modesty beneath. She dashes in to call alone on Lortay and finds Madame Lortay and Treguier. Left with her, Treguier proposes instantly on the strength of his theory and is rejected conditionally. Lortay pleases her better, and she will have Treguier only if Lortay won't have her.

THE ONLY PROBLEM.

Enter the fleshly young novelist himself at last, and, alone with him, the girl of the period as much as proposes to him. A little taken aback—for he had not, apparently thought of marriage—he soon accepts. Mamma demurs, but is got round by her son, to whom she never refused anything. The man and girl will unite their respective vicious tastes. A neat and gay first act. One knew exactly where one was, because it is not so long since M. Henri Lavedan himself was quite well up in the "gout du vice"—when, for instance, he wrote "Le Vieux Marcheur" and "Le Nouveau Jeu," and before he got into the Academy. Unluckily, one also knew pretty clearly henceforth whither one was going. The only problem was whether the girl of the period, having married the fleshly novelist, would divorce him in favour of the honest censor, Treguier, or whether the fleshly novelist would turn out to be at heart as respectable as she. It was the latter that happend. The newly-married pair tried to play up to the "gout du vice" during the second and third acts, he making love to another lady and she to another man. But the honest censor intervened. Would he cut in to carry off the bride himself, being just the honest man for her innate but disguised respectability? He was *too* honest for that. Instead he clearly proved to her and to her husband that both of them were at heart intensely respectable and their eyes were suddenly opened. "By Jove! so we are!" they cried, "and we have not really an atom of vicious taste in us; we only put it on." The curtain fell on their mutual promise to live together ever after according to their real natures, in humdrum respectability. Madame Pierson was as ever, delightful in the sprightly old lady's part, and Mdlle. Pierat gave us all the "gout du vice." Of the two chief men, M. Bernard's sterling Treguier was more sympathetic than M. Dessones' dashing Lortay, a very unusual thing in a play.

"MACPHERSON."

Dr. Neil Munro's "Macpherson" may without disparagement be described as one of the Glasgow Repertory's potboilers. On its first production it made an immediate success, and the reception accorded to the revised version in mail week points to a repetition of the process. The producer was Mr. Harold Chapin. The author's original conception of Erchie Macpherson was a happy one. He was introduced as a waiter of the old school with a comprehensive knowledge of Glasgow life. His shrewd comments and incisive but kindly humour had that full philosophic flavour which at once appeals to his countrymen. Erchie has retired from public service and appears as confidential butler to one John Latimer, a successful engineer and inventor. To Latimer art is summed up in the Turbine engine or a big railway locomotive, and he says so bluntly. Mrs. Latimer is excellently suited to her husband, but does not like him to realise her limitations. She has adopted the pose of culture, and is being victimised by a quasiartistic circle. Her emancipation from their clutches and restoration to a common-sense outlook provides the groundwork of the plot. The honorary treasurer of the Culture Club absconds, and Latimer, on Erchie's suggestion, pretends that his fortune has gone in the crash. The supposed change of circumstances restores Mrs. Latimer to her old self and incidentally shows up her pretended friends. Erchie is the good genius throughout the play. Immediately after the commencement of the action he is pensioned off, and realises a fond ambition as landlord of the "Niblick" at Troon, but the old interests attract him back to the Dowanhill household, and he returns with a new preoccupation in John Archibald, an intrusive person whose first appearance (even then only in long clothes) is in the final act. Dr. Munro deals tenderly with the sympathies of his audience, and even the inevitable junior love interest is comfortably rounded off. The play is so unpretentious that strict criticism is needless. It has obviously faults of construction, but the characters of Erchie and the two Latimers are well drawn. It is a compliment to Dr. Munro that one of the commonest criticisms has been that of expediency—whether he should have risked upsetting the established conception of Erchie; but this is largely discounted by the excellent study of Mr. M. R. Morand, whose return to the company for a short season is most welcome, and we are the richer by John Latimer, who, in the person of Mr. Campbell Gullan, carries complete conviction. Miss Lola Duncan, as Mrs. Latimer; Miss Muriel Pope, as Clotilda; and Mr. Edmond Breon, as Charlie Stewart, all did good work.

FAREWELL TO RICHTER.

The Richter farewell concert at the Queen's Hall in mail week was, to be perfectly candid, just a little disappointing. To begin with, there were many empty seats. The management had slightly over-estimated the attractiveness of the occasion, and in the result a frugal public declined to pay doubled prices for the privilege of bidding farewell to Richter. Apart from this the enthusiasm was hardly so great as might have been expected. Of course the cheers were loud and long at the close, but there lacked that notes of genuine emotion which is sometimes called forth on like occasions. Perhaps the truth is that Dr. Richter is not quite the man to elicit this kind of display. He is himself too dignified and self-contained to be the cause of emotional excesses in others. Possibly too, a certain amount of dubitation as to the actual degree of finality attaching to this farewell had something to do with the matter. For Dr. Richter has appeared already at two other concerts in London of a more or less valedictory character, and, according to report, is to be seen again in the conductor's chair at Covent Garden in the autumn. What is certain, however, is that the announcement of Richter's intention to withdraw has been received with infinite regret, and that it will be long before another arises to fill the place which he has occupied for so many years in our musical life. No one can, indeed, everdo this, for the conditions have entirely altered, thanks in large measure to his own exertions, since he first came among us. To-day, when Richter is reproached by some of the more ardent spirits on the score of his conservatism, is requires some hing of an effort to remember that he was originally very much of a pioneer. It would, indeed, be hard to exaggerate the value of Ritchter's services to music in this country.

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I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd.) H. W. WILLIAMS.

Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo

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